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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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MANILA HARBOR SEES TERRIBLE CONFLICT

Dewey's Squadron Almost Annihilates Spain's Entire Naval Forces in the Philippines.

Terrific Cannonading for Nearly Two Hours—Movements in Atlantic Uncer- tain—More Prizes of War.

LONDON, May 1.—The Asiatic squadron of the United States, Commodore Dewey commanding, to-day engaged and completely defeated the Asiatic squadron of Spain in the harbor of Manila in the Philippine Islands. All the news of the great naval battle thus far received is coming from Spanish sources. This shows conclusively that Manila has not yet been taken by the American forces and that the cable lines are still under the control of Spain.

From the fact that even the advices received from Madrid show that the American warships fared best, there is hardly any doubt that when complete details are obtainable it will be learned that it was a crushing defeat for Spain.

Reports of the battle thus far are coming in piecemeal.

During the two engagements that took place Commodore Montijo, commanding the Spanish fleet, lost three of his largest ships. His flagship, the armored cruiser Maria Reina Christina, and the armored cruiser Castilla were burned, and the cruiser Don Juan de Austria was blown up. Several other Spanish vessels were badly damaged.

Under the protection of the guns of their fortifications the Spanish warships opened fire on the American fleet.

For several hours the harbor resounded with the roar of guns, the crashing of steel timbers and the shrieks and groans of the wounded. Thick clouds of smoke at times almost obscured the opposing fleets from each other.

A well-directed shot reached the iron cruiser Don Juan de Austria, a vessel of 1100 tons. A terrific explosion followed and the ship was blown up.

All the time during the first engagement the American ships were under way, their maneuvering being intended to render the marksmanship of Spanish gunners less effective.

There was a heavy loss of life among the Spanish. Captain Cardase, commanding the Maria Cristina, was killed.

Commodore Montijo, commanding the fleet, shifted his flag from the Maria Cristina to the Isla de Cuba, a much smaller steel protected cruiser, just before the Cristina sank.

The blowing up of the Don Juan de Austria was attended by a great loss of life among the crew, her commander also being killed.

Commodore Dewey's squadron, leaving Subig Bay, a few miles from Manila, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, proceeded toward Manila. Under the cover of darkness he entered the harbor of Manila, the batteries located there announcing his arrival.

Both fleets lined up for battle at daybreak—about 5 o'clock this morning. The guns of the American warships began firing on the fortress of Cavite and the arsenal of Manila.

The American squadron, about 9 o'clock drew off to the east side of the bay and took refuge behind some foreign vessels. The ships had evidently suffered considerable damage.

After they had made some hasty repairs they returned to the conflict. During this engagement the guns of Cavite maintained a steadier and stronger fire upon Commodore Dewey's ships than in the first encounter, but the American guns were braced with telling effect. As the smoke lifted it was seen that the flagship Maria Reina Cristina was on fire. The vessel was completely burned.

In the interval between the two engagements Commodore Montijo moved his flag from the Cristina to the smaller cruiser Isla de Cuba. To the fact that he made this change he doubtless owes his life.

The cruiser Castilla, next to the largest and most powerful of the Spanish squadron, was also burned. The cruiser Don Antonio de Ulloa and the Mindanao were also badly damaged in the encounter.

That the American squadron received severe damage in the encounter cannot be doubted. Early reports had it that five of Commodore Dewey's fleet had been sunk. Later advices from Madrid put the number at two. I have been able to ascertain nothing more definite than this, but I consider it highly

significant that the latest advices I have received from Madrid and Lisbon make no mention of an American being destroyed. There were, undoubtedly, heavy losses in men on both sides.

One apparently trustworthy report states that the Spanish had 200 killed and 400 wounded.

Trustworthy details of the American loss of life will hardly be obtainable until Commodore Dewey has taken Manila or has sent a vessel with dispatches to Hongkong.



COMMODORE DEWEY AND HIS FLAGSHIP THE OLYMPIA.

Forts on shore opened fire first. Terrific bombardment of the American ships soon ended the fight.

Four hundred Spaniards are reported killed, this including two commanders.

American ships are apparently uninjured.

Manila may be bombarded now. The step was expected unless there was a surrender.

Consul Williams left Manila just in time to reach Hong Kong and join Commodore Dewey's fleet before it sailed to the Philippines. Williams is supposed to have carried to the Commodore complete data regarding the defense of Manila, and particularly the mines and torpedoes in the harbor. This, with the information supplied by the insurgent chiefs, probably enabled Dewey to take his fleet safely into the harbor at night.

LONDON, May 3.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard, telegraphing at midnight, says:

"Senor Aguilera, the civil governor of Madrid, has just posted on the walls of the Home Office the customary proclamation intimating that the civil authorities consider the circumstances justify the handing over to the military authorities the mission of keeping order."

"Lieutenant-General Daban, captain-general of Madrid, has assumed charge and the first military patrols have just appeared in the Puerto del Sol. The measure has been taken in consequence of the attitude of certain political parties since yesterday. The whole garrison is ready in barracks."

(Special to the S. F. Bulletin.)

NEW YORK, May 4.—A Key West dispatch says:

It is understood that this city is to be placed under martial law on Friday, and the first step of the military will be to arrest a dozen Americans who are known to be in the employ of Spain.

The blockade of Cuba has been more or less of a failure, and a number of small craft have succeeded in reaching Havana and Mantanzas with supplies.

An officer of the Iowa says there is proof that the Italian man-of-war Giovanni Bausan landed ammunition in Havana.

(Special to the S. F. Bulletin.)

NEW YORK, May 4.—A Key West dispatch says:

Late intelligence regarding the movements of Sampson's fleet shows it is the intention of the Admiral to attack and occupy Porto Rico before the Spanish fleet arrives. After destroying the base of supplies there the American fleet will put to sea in search of the Spanish vessels.

NEW YORK, May 4.—A dispatch from Key West says: The crew of the United States steamer Eagle, formerly the yacht Almy, are positive that one Spanish gunboat was sunk in the fight at Cienfuegos, and that a torpedo boat was badly damaged. It was necessary to stop the Spaniards' gunnery, which was excellent. One shot knocked two feet off the Eagle's bowsprit, and two flew over the decks. The Eagle was alone at the beginning and the Spanish had ten boats, but the little ship edged in as close as possible. The Eagle's people say the Spaniards did excellent shooting. The cruiser Marblehead, steaming up, got a warm reception, but made the Spaniards run. Both ships fired over a hundred shots each.

LISBON, May 4.—News has been received here to the effect that the Spanish Cape Verde Squadron has returned to join

(Continued on page two).

FOR ANNEXATION

Argument Used By Senator Lodge the Subject.

ISLANDS NEEDED BY AMERICA

Would Be Valuable as Base of Supplies for Operations in the East.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The Herald's Washington correspondent telegraphs:

Rear Admiral Dewey's gallant achievements of yesterday and the able and courageous support given him by the officers and men of his fleet render it imperative that the Government should not hesitate a moment to send supplies to him by the fleetest ships that sail out of San Francisco. This is no time to speculate what eastern ports may be open to our ships or indulge in "what might have been" discussions in the event of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. The prompt and vigorous action of Rear Admiral Dewey in front of the Spanish fleet inspired the Secretary of the Navy to take immediate measure to relieve our fleet in the Pacific Ocean of any embarrassment it might feel for want of coal.

Accordingly, orders were telegraphed to San Francisco this morning for the Government authorities to select two of the swiftest ships at that port, load them with coal and dispatch them at once to the relief Admiral Dewey's fleet.

It was during the consideration of this subject that the question of annexing Hawaii forced itself to the front. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, Senator Frye of Maine and Senator Gray of Delaware, three of the ablest and best-informed members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, were at the Navy Department and discussed the proposition with Secretary Long. Senator Lodge said he regretted very much the failure of the United States to annex Hawaii several years ago.

"We never needed it as much as we need it today, added the Massachusetts Senator, with great earnestness. "It would be an invaluable piece of property at this moment and to my opinion the United States should not hesitate a moment longer about accepting the generous and thoroughly business-like proposition of the Hawaiian Government."

"Some of the wise men of this generation," continued Senator Lodge, "were shrewd enough to appreciate the necessity of the acquisition of Hawaii by the United States. If our people who were opposed to annexation would throw aside political and personal considerations and look at the situation from an international standpoint and as a plain, practical, business proposition they would insist on the immediate ratification of the treaty now pending before the Senate. Take existing conditions into consideration and any reasonable man will be struck at once with the importance of the United States having a base of supplies in the Pacific Ocean. Here is our gallant Asiatic squadron fighting successfully to uphold the national standard in that far away eastern country. We have no means of knowing at the present moment what injuries our ships and crews have sustained in yesterday's conflict. We are also in the dark as to the supply of coal the fleet has at its disposal. With all foreign ports closed against us our only recourse is to ship a coal supply from San Francisco."

"How different would be the conditions if Hawaii had been annexed to the United States before this war with Spain came on. With cable communication between Hawaii and San Francisco we could relieve Rear Admiral Dewey's fleet from any embarrassment it may be subjected to for want of coal. Consider the difference in the number of days it takes to go from San Francisco to Manila and that Hawaii is more than half way between those points, and it is at once apparent that Hawaii would be of inestimable value as part of United States territory."

A Washington dispatch of May 3 to the Call says that the proposition to take the Islands has met with opposition in the Senate, and that in consequence it is probable there will be no further agitation until the opposition changes heart.

Flagship Olympia.

The U. S. F. S. Olympia, which carries the flag of Commodore Dewey in Manila harbor, was built at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco. She was billeted for a stay in this port in the fall of 1895, but remained outside a week. This was on account of the cholera ashore. A special basin, 33 feet of water at low tide, had been made in naval row here for the Olympia. Later it was thought that the Oregon would occupy this berth.

the Spanish fleet near Cadiz, which is nearly ready for sea. It is added that the combined fleet of Spain will shortly start for American waters.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The government has obtained possession either by purchase or charter of the Pacific Mail steamship City of Pekin, now at San Francisco, and she will be put in condition to sail by the 15th at the latest, with coal, stores and troops for Manila.

PARIS, May 3.—General Woodford, former United States Minister at Madrid, is a passenger on board La Touraine, which left Havre Saturday for New York.

ON BOARD THE HERALD-CALL DISPATCH-BOAT, SOMMERS N. SMITH, off Key, via Key West, Fla., May 2.—The cruisers Marblehead and Nashville and the converted yacht Eagle, forming the fourth division of the North Atlantic squadron and under command of Commander Bowman H. McCalla of the Marblehead, sailed the early part of last week for the south coast of Cuba. The division arrived off Cienfuegos on Friday morning. About 10 o'clock the Nashville sighted a steamer to the westward and began a chase. After a couple of hours the steamer was hove to by a shot across her bows, and an armed boat's crew was sent aboard.

The prize proved to be the Spanish mail steamer Argonata, bound from Batabano for Cienfuegos. The Argonata is an iron steamer of about 500 tons burden, single screw and two-masted, schooner rigged, laden with general cargo and carrying forty passengers. Among the latter were ten Spanish officers and ten soldiers. These, with their arms and accoutrements and 500 rounds of ammunition, were transferred to the Nashville. The prize was captured about eight miles west of Cienfuegos. The Marblehead steamed toward the Nashville and the Argonata and Eagle remained at the entrance to the harbor.

The Venezuela, a mail steamer from Havana, bound to Cienfuegos with mails, dispatches, etc., was captured by the Nashville off Cienfuegos with General Vincente de Cortejo and his staff—in all ten officers and 100 soldiers aboard. These were all detained as prisoners of war.

At half-past 12 o'clock the Eagle was seen to begin firing her guns. She hoisted a signal that she was being attacked by the enemy's torpedo-boats. The Marblehead steamed to the assistance of the little Eagle, which was firing her two guns. The Spanish torpedo-boat was inside the harbor firing her eight-inch guns at the Eagle, but at long range, about 5000 yards.

The Marblehead was fired upon as soon as she was off the western point of the entrance to the harbor. Then Commander McCalla opened fire with his five-inch guns, and the torpedo-boat beat a hasty retreat. Many shells struck about the Eagle, and it is fortunate she was not struck. The range was long for the six-pounders with which the Eagle is armed. Captain Southerland, commanding the Eagle, says he thinks he struck the enemy several times. It is not known with certainty if any damage was done to the torpedo-boat. After the transfer of the prisoners from the prize to the Nashville the passengers of the Argonata were sent ashore under flags of truce in their own boats. The crew from the Nashville was put aboard the prize, and Ensign H. C. Kutzli was put in charge of it. After cruising about the entrance to the harbor until late in the afternoon the squadron steamed to the westward. The Nashville went to Key West for coal.

All the captured officers were lieutenants except one, Colonel Vicente de Cortigo y Navarro, commanding a cavalry regiment of Principe, who was on his way to Spain to be promoted to a generalship. The other officers had been stationed on the trocha near Batabano, and were being transferred to another station. The soldiers were bound for Santiago de Cuba. They are a sickly looking lot and showing the effect of the climate on Europeans. Colonel Vicente says that 280,000 soldiers have been sent from Spain, and to-day only 60,000 are fit for duty.

MARTIAL LAW IN MADRID.

MADRID, May 3.—The proclamation of martial law issued by the Governor-General expressly prohibits the publication of any news concerning the war or the movements of ships of the Spanish navy. The proclamation is couched in warlike language, beginning:

Whereas, Spain finding herself at war with the United States, the power of the civil authorities in Spain is suspended.

Whereas, it is necessary to prevent any impairment of the patriotic efforts which are being made by the nation with manly energy and veritable enthusiasm:

Article 1.—A state of siege in Madrid is hereby proclaimed. Article 2.—As a consequence of Article 1, all offenses against public order, those of the press included, will be tried by the military tribunals.

Article 3.—In Article 2 are included offenses committed by those who, without special authorization, shall publish relative to any operations of war whatsoever.

Then follow the articles which prohibit meetings and public demonstrations.

MADRID, May 3.—2 a. m.—The mob to-night tried to break into the Apollo Theater and hold a manifestation. The police prevented the attempt being successful, but the crowd broke all the windows before they were dispersed.

Immediately after the declaration of martial law a large number of police and civil guards occupied the principal streets. The Puerto del Sol is held by a squadron of the Princess Hussars, while the Pava Hussars, dismounted, are in the Pontejas square near the telegraph office.

The Princess Hussars are a fine sight, their white uniforms gleaming in the bright moonlight, as they sit on horseback, immovable, in close order, in the court of the Puerto del Sol while the patrol of civil guards is mechanically moving through the square which is nearly deserted.

Considering the extraordinary precautions that have been taken, there are remarkably few people about.

WAR NOTES.

The Petrel, Boston, Olympia, Concord, Raleigh and Baltimore did the glorious work at Manila.

GIBRALTAR, May 3.—Alarming rumors are circulated about town regarding the Madrid situation. It is said that Senator Moret, the Minister of the Colonies, and General Campos have been murdered. It is further rumored that Premier Sagasta has been forced to seek safety at the British Legation.

General Basilio Augustin y Davila, who refused to surrender Manila at Commodore Dewey's demand, has been Captain-General of the Philippines only about a month, succeeding Primo de Rivera. He is one of the distinguished soldiers of Spain, having held high commands. He is 58 years old.

THEY ARE UNFIT.

Reported Deficiencies in Spain's Equipment.

NEW YORK, April 28.—A World special from Madrid says: The Spanish people are almost paralyzed with disappointment tonight that the combined squadrons at the Cape Verde Islands sailed today for a destination which was not made public. Everybody believed that the fleet was nearly across the Atlantic and was about to attack United States ports. In was announced officially today that the fleet had left for America. Afterwards Admiral Bermejo, Minister of Marine, told the public that the fleet was half way over the ocean.

The Government's deception of the people is resented bitterly. The official announcement says that the fleet which sailed was composed of the first-class armored cruisers Cristobal Colon, Infanta Maria Teresa, Almirante, Oquendo and Vizcaya, torpedo boat destroyers Furor, Terror and Pluton and transport City of Cadiz. It was added that the torpedo boats Arlete, Rayo and Azor would return to Cadiz. If the small, unseaworthy torpedo boats are left behind to come home, it is presumed that the others intend to cross the sea.

Public indignation at being trifled with in reference to the Cape Verde fleet, of which great things are expected, was intensified by the news that the battleship Pelayo only left Cartagena last Monday, and reached Cadiz today. It was supposed that the Pelayo and another battleship, the Emperador Carlos V., were on the other side of the ocean by this time, and perhaps preparing to bombard New York. The same deception and dilatoriness have been discovered in the fitting out of other vessels of war at navy yards, due partly to a scandalous deficiency of equipment and supplies at the royal arsenals.

Spaniards are extremely angry with their Government. If the navy fails to come up to their extravagant expectations, or meets with serious reverses, there will be an uprising of the people which will be irresistible.

THEY ARE NEUTRAL.

Japan and China Make Their Announcements.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Japanese Minister was notified by the Foreign Office at Tokio last night that a decree of neutrality had been issued. He has so informed the State Department. The dispatch does not give the terms of the decree. It serves to close Japanese ports rather sooner than was expected.

China issued her neutrality proclamation today; so there is no place on the Asiatic coast left open to the free use of the war vessels of either Spain or the United States. This is rather remarkable in that it marks the first action of this kind upon the part of China, which has never before issued a neutrality proclamation, and the naval officers are duly grateful for the consideration shown by the Chinese Government in withholding the issue of the decree until informed that the Americans had secured a base in the Philippine Islands.

PHILIPPINE INSURGENTS.

What They Purpose Doing With American Protection.

NEW YORK, May 3.—A cablegram from Singapore to the World says: "The insurgents desire American protection, temporarily at least, on the same lines as proposed after the Cuban campaign."

The scheme includes free trade to the world, safeguards enacted against an influx of Chinese aliens, a complete reformation in the corrupt judiciary under European officials, the entire freedom of the Press and public utterance, a general religious toleration, the abolition and expulsion of religious fraternities, the church being represented by secular priesthood, provision for facilities to exploit resources, the building of railways, the removal of the restrictions on enterprise and the investment of capital.

Aguinaldo could undertake the maintenance of public order.

TO JOIN THE FLEET.

Oregon in Splendid Condition for the Trip.

NEW YORK, May 3.—A World cable from Rio de Janeiro says: At the American Minister's request the Brazilian Government has given the Oregon and Marietta a most favorable anchorage for coaling. The war ships are taking on large supplies of coal. Minister Bryan was cheered by the crews while he was reading the news of the naval victory in Manila and the other vessels in the harbor saluted. The Oregon will sail tomorrow, Nichteroy and Marietta following. Reported Spanish recruiting here is insignificant.

TEMERARIO NEEDS REPAIRING.

Spanish Torpedo Gunboat Laid Up in Argentina.

NEW YORK, May 3.—A Sun special from Washington says: Some official news about the Spanish torpedo gunboat Temerario was received here today. Yesterday the Government heard she had arrived at Rio de Janeiro, where the Oregon and Marietta were. A telegram received this afternoon brought the information that the Temerario was at Ensenada, Argentina, sometimes called La Plata, a port in the river of that name. The telegram also conveyed the gratifying intelligence

that the Temerario's boilers were in a bad way and needed retubing. The necessary repairs will take some time, and the Temerario will be allowed to remain at neutral ports until the work has been completed.

AMERICA'S PRIZES.

Fourteen Vessels Taken Since Hostilities Began.

The big liner Argonauta, says the Chronicle, taken by the Nashville, makes the fourteenth prize captured by Sampson's fleet. The others are the Buena Ventura, Pedro, Mathilde, Sierra Morena, Catalina, Jove, Saturnina, Candida, Antonia, Panama, Ambrosia Bolivia, Guido and Engracia—ten steamers, three schooners and a sloop.

If the report that Commodore Dewey took four prizes on his way to Manila is true the achievements of the prize-taking fleet since April 23d have won an enormous sum in prize money for our officers and crews in both oceans.

FEARS NO SPANISH WAR SHIPS.

American Clipper for San Francisco Will Take Chances.

BALTIMORE, May 3.—The American clipper ship Cyrus Wakefield, from Baltimore with a cargo of 3,010 tons of coal for San Francisco, passed out between the capes to sea this morning. She may have to cross the track of Spanish war ships, but Captain Henry, who commands her, says he is not afraid and he believes that with a fair wind the clipper could show a clean pair of heels to the best cruiser in the Spanish navy.

Anxiety in Austria.

VIENNA, May 3.—A very despondent view has been taken here since the Manila fleet's defeat. It is believed that the Spanish dynasty is nearing its end and great sympathy is expressed for the Queen Regent in her dire trouble. The Deutsche Zeitung thinks it possible that Germany will secure the Philippines in return for renouncing her claims upon Samoa.

Queen Regent to the Pope.

LONDON, May 3.—According to special dispatches received here this afternoon the Queen Regent of Spain has telegraphed the Pope on the subject of defeat of the Spanish fleet at Manila, saying: "The Spanish nation is calm, but resolved to resist to the bitter end."

Her majesty also begs the Pope to bless the Spanish arms.

WAR NOTES.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The State Department has learned that the wreck of the battleship Maine has been destroyed by the Spanish authorities. It is supposed by officials of the Administration that this action on the part of the Spanish authorities had been taken to prevent the raising of the wreck after the capture of Havana.

KEY WEST, April 30.—It is stated by Cubans tonight that Blanco is burning the interior towns of Cuba, and it is believed the truth of the statement is established by the great volumes of smoke which were noticed rising from the interior of the island yesterday.

VIENNA, April 30.—The newspapers of this city unanimously declare that the Emperor Francis Joseph has not contributed and will not contribute to the Spanish national fund being raised for the purpose of increasing the strength of the Spanish navy.

MADRID, May 3.—Weyler's organ, El Liberal, has made a bitter attack on the Government. El Liberal says: "It is unfair to blame the enemy for possessing forces superior to ours, but what is worthy of being blamed with all possible vehemence is this infamous Government, which allowed our inferiority without neutralizing it by means of preparations."

The offer of the British Consul-General at Manila to place all Chinese subjects in the Philippines under protection of the British flag was rejected by the Spanish Captain-General Augustin. The official note says: "This news caused surprise, although people are accustomed to the methods of those who direct British interest."

KINGSTON, (Jamaica), May 3.—The direct West India Cable Company has received the following notification from Barbadoes: "The Government has established a censorship at this station to supervise and control the forwarding and delivery of telegrams with the view to carrying out strictly the neutrality laws."

LONDON, May 3.—A special dispatch from Madrid states that it is Spain's intention to unite her naval forces to crush the American squadron in Cuban waters.

LONDON, May 3.—Spanish forces declined to 31½, but later reacted and closed at 32. The final price of Saturday was 32½.

The American Legation at Constantinople has received more than 2,000 offers of volunteers for the American Navy, chiefly Greeks, who all declare themselves ready to pay their fare to the United States.

According to the newspapers, an Ohio husband became the happy father of seven children not long ago. Of the seven all lived but one. It is to be hoped he laid in a supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, the only sure cure for croup, whooping-cough, colds and coughs, and so insured his children against these diseases. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

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Read the Hawaiian Gazette

MUST SPRINKLE

Legislature Has Passed Act to Prevent Mouth Spraying.

PLUMBING REGULATIONS NOW

No More New Bills From the House—Long Afternoon Secret Session Held.

SENATE.

Seventy-second Day, May 10.

When the President affixes his signature to the bill passed by the Senate, it will be unlawful for laundrymen to sprinkle clothes with the mouth. The Senate passed the bill at third reading and it goes to the Committee on Revision. The bill is aimed to stop the almost universal practice in Chinese laundries of sprinkling clothes by ejecting a spray of water from the mouth. The bill is a sanitary measure. A similar enactment has been rigidly enforced in San Francisco for nearly a year past. It is not known that any specific case of sickness has been traced to this cause in Honolulu but physicians assert that a grave danger exists.

The House bill amending the land act relating to the provision for leased lands passed first reading, was read by title and went to the Committee on Public Lands.

The House bill creating an Auditor-General's Department passed first reading. After reading second time by title the bill went to the Finance Committee.

The plumbing bill was taken up on second reading with majority and minority reports. On motion of Senator Lyman Hilo was included in the regulations for Honolulu. As amended by the Senate the Board of Plumbers is to consist of three members, the Superintendent of Public Works as chairman, the Inspector of Plumbing and one master plumber. An amendment was passed changing the requirements for size and quality of surface pipes and the bill passed second reading. Third reading was set for Friday.

Senator Lyman gave notice of his intention to introduce an act for the building of a railroad on the Island of Hawaii.

HOUSE.

Speaker Kauilukou was not present at the opening of the House so the Vice-Speaker took the chair. Mr. Kauilukou arrived in about a half hour.

Rep. Gear stated that the Minister of the Interior ad interim had promised to answer questions regarding Richards street slip by Monday. Nothing had been heard of it and he would move that time be extended until Wednesday and to no later date. Rep. Pogue stated that some of the Ministers might be able to explain. None were present. Thereupon Rep. Gear withdrew his motion until later.

The following resolutions were presented and referred to the Committee on Public Lands:

Achi—That \$1,000 be inserted in the appropriation bill for a bridge over the stream at Waimea, Hawaii, where the lives of two men had recently been lost.

Gear—That a suitable appropriation be inserted in the appropriation bill to fix up Beretania street from the Kapahulu road to the tramways stables.

Third reading and passage of House bill 64, relating to the construction of railways.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the opening of the afternoon session which was delayed about 15 minutes, Rep. McCandless moved that the House go into caucus for 15 minutes for the purpose of considering an important matter. This was carried and the reporters were asked to depart. The House remained in session for about a half hour when Reps. Robertson and Pogue, understood to be a committee, walked upstairs into the Senate chamber. They returned after about five minutes and the House again went into deliberation until after 3 o'clock. The clerk and sergeant-at-arms were asked to absent themselves. When the doors were thrown open again the motion was made and carried that the House adjourned.

It is understood that the matter under consideration during the caucus was the present relations between the United States and this country and the matter of neutrality. Conferences will be held between committees of the Senate and House and in a few days some line of action will be decided on.

SENATE.

Seventy-third Day, May 11.

The special committee having the opium bill in charge brought in a substitute bill, Senator Waterhouse dissenting, in the place of the opium bill introduced by Senator Brown. The new bill provides for the sale and control of the traffic by the Government. The bill is fashioned upon the system in use in Sweden. The importation is to be conducted by the Board of Health. A Licensing Board to be formed in each district of the Government Physician, the District Magistrate and the Sheriff is to issue licenses to smokers in the district whose names are enrolled. The limit to be sold each person at one time is 20 grains; sale may not be made twice

in one day. The price if the opium sold is to be the cost price, cost to include \$3 per pound duty, purchase price, freight storage and cartage. The Board may also furnish opium for medicinal purposes at cost to the Queen's Hospital, the Leper Settlement and vessels bound for a foreign port, for use on such vessel. A penalty of not less than \$500 nor more than \$2,000 and imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than two years, is attached for the illegal importation.

Provisions are made for the registering of smokers for license, the control of the license and all phases of the importation and sale of opium. The bill passed first reading without discussion and went to the Printing Committee.

Senator Lyman introduced the bill of which he had given notice, for a railroad on Hawaii. The bill differs but slightly from the bill introduced in the House. It passed first reading and went to the Printing Committee.

Consideration of the barbed wire fence bill was deferred to May 18.

The House bill amending the act relating to the construction of railways passed first reading. The amendment prohibits any railway corporation from entering upon or taking any tide waters, or hindering, obstructing or interfering with navigation in or on any public navigable waters, or building or maintaining any bridge, pier, jetty or wharf in, upon or over any harbor, bay or river beyond low water mark.

The Finance Committee recommended the passage of the Audit Act, providing for the reconstruction of the Auditor's Department, and placing the inspection of the accounts and books of the Government more perfectly under control. The bill passed second reading. Third reading was set for Thursday.

The Commerce Committee recommended the passage of the bill fixing the license to sell milk at a low rate. The bill passed, including also the amendment to the act regulating the license for Notaries Public. The amendment passed by the Senate fixes the fee at \$10 for Honolulu, \$5 for the remainder of the Judicial Circuit and \$5 for all other Judicial Circuits. Third reading was set for Friday.

The Minister of the Interior furnished the statistics relating to dredging the Pacific Mail wharf slip in response to questions of Senator McCandless. The answer was referred to the Public Lands Committee.

At 12 o'clock, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Third reading of House bill 85, relating to appeals from decisions of District Magistrates and amending Section 68 of Chapter 67 of the Session Laws of 1892. Unanimous passage.

Consideration of Resolution 1, dealing with the appointment of a commission to bring in a bill on taxes on incomes at the next session of the Legislature. Rep. Pogue moved for the passage of the resolution. The whole tax matter could be settled by the commission and he was sure the President would appoint the very best men to that body. The ayes and noes were taken and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Under suspension of rules Minister of Interior ad interim presented the answers to questions propounded by Rep. Gear in regard to the Richards street slip.

This report was referred to the special Committee on Contracts and Public Improvements.

Third reading of House bill 70, relating to cemeteries. Unanimous passage.

Senate bill 17, relating to the registration of vessels was reported on by Rep. Atkinson. The committee recommended the bill pass.

Report 102, relating to wharves and harbors, laid on the table.

Second reading of House bill 65, relating to internal taxes, set for Tuesday.

Second reading and passage according to the recommendation of the committee of Senate bill 17, relating to the registration of vessels. Third reading set for Thursday.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Under suspension of rules Rep. Kaeo asked the Finance Committee when they would hand in its report on the examination of the books of the Postal Savings Banks. Rep. Pogue, as chairman of the Finance Committee stated that the committee intended to hand in a report bearing on all the departments at some early day. However, if the House desired a report on the books of the Postal Savings Bank, such a thing could be brought in a couple of days. Rep. Kaeo stated that the affairs of the department mentioned had been quite generally talked about in town and that was his reason for asking the question.

Continuation of consideration of Senate bill 30 and passage with amendments recommended by the committee.

Consideration of Report 113, relating to tide lands with the resolution bearing on the subject. Made the order of the day for the 17th.

House adjourned at 2 p. m.

ANNIHILATES DARKNESS.

Electric Searchlight to Guard Entrance of the Chesapeake.

The greatest electric searchlight in the world, now being erected at Fortress Monroe to guard the entrance to the Chesapeake, has a beam of light nine feet in diameter. The glass lens is so blinding that it cannot be looked on at short range, and it even hurts the eyes when they are closed.

It will illuminate an object 100 miles off, and can be seen on the clouds at even a greater distance.

The light is gathered into a nine-foot beam, which has an estimated intensity of 90,000,000 candles. The light revolves six times a minute. It was manufactured in France, but American generating apparatus has been substituted for that built abroad, and the dynamo, engine and boilers are to be duplicated in case of accident. The beam of light from the lamp will illuminate a newspaper at a distance of 100 miles. It will turn day into night around Hampton Roads. Its location at Hampton Roads is especially appropriate, as vessels passing the Chesapeake for Baltimore or Washington cannot be seen from Hampton Roads during the night or hazy weather, and they are barely visible in daytime. The distance from the fortress to sea is 15 miles. Vessels bound up the Chesapeake do not pass within miles of the fort and this is probably the reason why the channel leading up the Patapsco to Baltimore is to be mined with torpedoes.—Baltimore American.

Col. Claus Spreckels.

News comes by the Zealandia that at one time in San Francisco two weeks ago the death of Col. Claus Spreckels was announced. It was heralded on the bulletin boards and extended obituaries were being prepared for publication. Even the flag on the Call building was placed at half-mast. The facts were that the sugar king had been ailing slightly at his ranch for some days. He came to the city for treatment, when it was decided that an operation, for carbuncle on the back, was necessary. So soon as the knife had been applied the report went aboard that while the operation had been successful the veteran had been killed by the shock. This story was soon denied by the man most interested. Colonel Spreckels will be confined to his home about a month.

Only Meager Advices.

The Government had recourse to the newspapers for most of its war and annexation news. Mr. Hatch had written from Washington, but had not sent a telegram. There was nothing from Consul-General Wilder at San Francisco. Mr. Thurston did not write to any member of the Government. Neither did Mr. Castle, Secretary of the legation at Washington.

To a friend here, Mr. Thurston sent a note which included the statement that the annexation matter was likely to be taken up at any time at the instigation or suggestion of the administration. In a private letter, Consul-General Wilder said that it was the opinion in San Francisco that Hawaii would be doing decidedly the wrong thing if she proclaimed neutrality.

Has His Cigars Now.

As details of the fight in Manila harbor have not been received all Honolulu is in suspense as to how the men and ships so well known here behaved. Of course it can be taken for granted that each officer and man gave a good account of himself. Capt. Dyer, of the Baltimore, who has a record as fighting man, was very anxious for the fray when he took the cruiser out of this port only a few weeks ago. The captain was getting his personal supplies up town a few days before sailing. He is quite a smoker, but remarked that he would take along only a few Manila cigars, as he expected to get them right from the factory soon.

On the Bennington.

Officers and men of the U. S. Gunboat Bennington, now in her war paint in this harbor are at a tension. They were both interested and excited by the news of fighting in the Philippines. All were sorry that the gunboat had not been ordered to the Asiatic squadron with the cruiser Baltimore. The feelings of patriotism and desire to act run high. The fervent hope aboard the Bennington is that she will have orders very soon now to proceed either direct to Manila or to port at Hong Kong. The search lights of the gunboat were being tested again last night.

Queen Victoria's Birthday.

The 79th anniversary of Queen Victoria's birthday will this year be celebrated on the evening of May 24th by a ball at Independence park in aid of the funds of the British Benevolent Society. The tickets, price \$2.50, admitting a gentleman and ladies, will be in the hands of the members of the sub-committees of the general committee of British residents tomorrow. The British societies are working in cordial co-operation to make this dance a grand success.

Bluejacket in Court.

Becker, a big, fine looking bluejacket of the Bennington, is on trial before a foreign jury, with Judge Perry presiding, charged with stabbing a Chinaman. The affair occurred some months ago in Chaplain Lane, near Nuuanu street. Becker claims that he did not handle the knife. The bluejacket is defended by Paul Neumann, while Deputy Attorney General Dole represents the State. Becker said yesterday morning on learning of the naval activity that he was so sorry about being in trouble here that he could cry.

Oscar Herold's Marriage.

(Examiner). There was a quiet wedding at noon, May 3, at the home of the bride's parents when Oscar Herold of Honolulu and Mrs. Marion Evans Bullard were

married. It was a family affair, only the relatives and a very few intimate friend being present.

The groom is a son of the late Professor Herold, who was a prominent musician here in early days, and is a brother of Rudolph Herold, Jr., the insurance man and member of the Board of Harbor Commissioners. Mr. Herold has resided in Honolulu for several past and is a teacher of music there.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Horatio Stebbins of the First Unitarian Church. A breakfast followed the ceremony and then Mr. and Mrs. Herold left for the southern part of the State. They will sail on the S. S. Gaelic, May 10, for their future home in the Hawaiian Islands.

Honolulu in Kinetoscope.

The two kinetoscope men aboard the S. S. Doric, secured several thousand yards of Honolulu film for use in the States. The travelers have been getting material in China and Japan, but were especially anxious to have some Honolulu views. With their special camera they made a number of exposures in the bay, getting steamers, laborers, boat crews and the Bennington. Views were taken on King, Nuuanu and Fort street. These pictures will prove of much advertising value to Honolulu, as they will be shown throughout the United States.

Well Leaves.

Chas. Dunwell was paid \$3,500 by the Government on Tuesday and yesterday sailed by the S. S. Aorangi for Jamaica, via Vancouver and Halifax. Dunwell is the man who was imprisoned by mistake during the 1895 insurgent affair and whose claim for damages was accorded to by the Republic. His attorneys in the matter were Paul Neumann and Wm. Horace Wright. Dunwell intends to return to Honolulu in about a year. He wishes to have a long visit with his aged mother.

The Westfield (Ind.) News prints the following in regard to an old resident of that place: "Frank McAvoy, for many years in the employ of the L. N. A. & C. Ry. here, says: 'I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for ten years or longer—I am never without it in my family. I consider it the best remedy of the kind manufactured. I take pleasure in recommending it.' It is a specific for all bowel disorders. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Professor David of Sydney is arranging another coral boring expedition to Funafuti. The Admiralty has lent a warship for the purpose of conveying the party to the island, and the Government is giving assistance to the project.

Cheap AND Powerful.

A walk through most any section of this city at night when all is still will cause anyone to wonder why more sickness does not exist. The obnoxious odors from defective sewerage and many other causes ought to be overcome and that at once.

5 CENTS A GALLON.

Look after your cess-pools, water closets and garbage barrels. They are fever producers. Keep them free from offensive odors.

It saves doctor's bills.

ODORLESS AND HARMLESS.

Much simpler and more convenient than Chloride of Lime, Carbolic Acid and many other disinfectants. Used in all the prominent Hospitals and Public Buildings throughout the United States.

PURIFY THE STUFF.

Sold in any quantity from 25 cents upwards. Give it a trial.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO. Sole Agents.

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is a fair exchange of advantages.

You give good money to your grocer; he gives you *Schilling's Best* tea—the best he has.

Inquisition!

The horrors of the Inquisition have been related many times, and just now as it is brought forcibly to the mind, one wonders why so many people who condemn it are apparently willing to suffer day in and day out, agonies born of pain, almost equalling Spanish tortures.

We speak of you who purchase shoes all too small or too ill shaped for you. You who go to stores where the science of foot fitting has never been known and is not being learned. We carry the finest and largest stock in the country and understand our business.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.,

FORT STREET.

HAMAKUA PLANTATION, PAAULO, HAWAII, H. I.

MR. J. G. SPENCER, PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., Honolulu.

DEAR SIR:—The Secretary Disc Plow I purchased from you is giving us satisfaction. We are using it to plow under a crop of lupins. They are three feet high and very thick. Your plow turns them completely under, at the same time plowing the land fourteen inches deep.

I feel satisfied that with this plow the draft for the same quantity and depth of work is as 6 to 8. That is, with the old plow, to do the same work, it takes 8 good mules; with your plow it takes only 6, and they are less tired at night.

Please send me another plow by first schooner leaving for this.

You are at liberty to use this in any way you may see fit.

Yours truly,

A. LIDGATE.

WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO.'S

Water-Driven Centrifugal

Which does away with two-thirds of the floor space, three-fourths of the oil, and the whole of the belting required for drying sugar with the ordinary machine.

May be seen in motion on application to

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY.....MAY 13, 1898

A CRISIS IN NEUTRALITY.

If, on the advice of Commodore Dewey, troops are transported from San Francisco to the Philippines, they must be, we assume, carried by way of these islands. Coal will be needed. Japan and Hongkong are closed to both belligerents. If coal is taken at this port, the United States will deliberately and perhaps of necessity, violate the law of neutrality. It is not to be believed that President McKinley will violate this law. He will naturally and forcibly say to Congress: "We must use the Hawaiian Islands as a coaling station. It is a military necessity. We cannot avoid it. You cannot expect or hope that I, acting according to international law, will violate any of its provisions. You must provide a way for a legal and honorable use of the Hawaiian Islands. Annex them at once, and you meet the military necessity, and keep our conduct well within those laws of neutrality which we have ourselves proclaimed, and profess to keep."

The dispatch of troops to Manila, may produce just this crisis. If, under these circumstances, Congress should refuse to act, it will put Congress before the world as a violation of international law which it has itself deliberately endorsed.

The sudden contingency which causes this demand for troops in Manila, may bring the question of annexation to a sudden issue.

In these days, when human wisdom can not see clearly the position which the islands should assume, by reason of their intimate relations with the United States, the safest course politically and commercially is, to commit our destiny entirely into the hands of that Nation. This is not the hour for the close balancing of chances. Fed by the rich bounty of its policy, we are bound to place ourselves at its disposal, if the case demands it, even if annexation is not an accomplished fact.

WAR TOPICS.

The news of the victory of the American fleet at Manila, confirms expectations. The fleet was undoubtedly superior to the Spanish, and therefore the American naval men say: "Victory only a matter of course, nothing to brag about." But all the same, we are proud of the men who handled their guns so well, and we are prouder still of the blow that was successfully struck at the rule of Spanish barbarism, masquerading as "civilization."

The question of the disposition of the Philippine Islands will soon be upon the Americans. As their subjection is not for conquest, but in the interests of humanity, the question will not be difficult of solution. One thing is certain, the Spanish flag will float there no more.

The defeat and destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manila, is a strong assurance that these islands will not be menaced by Spanish cruisers. There was little danger of it before, excepting in the event of the defeat of the American navy at Manila. If the American ships are not seriously injured, the Spanish forces in the Caroline Islands will soon be destroyed. That foul blot on the face of the Central Pacific will cease to exist. The wrongs done to the American teachers will be avenged.

After all the most important event is the disorganized condition of the Spanish Parliament. Only those who are familiar with its temper, the character of its members and the angry social and political forces behind them can, at this time, predict the immediate future. But the dispatches show that the Spanish people are in no mood to stand defeat from the Americans. They may try the dangerous experiment of swapping horses in the stream, and selecting new leaders. So far as Cuba and the world at large is concerned, it will be a fortunate event, if the Spanish fabric tumbles in and the war is suddenly terminated.

The dispatches state that the Spanish politicians are angrily demanding of the Government, the cause of the failure of the Philippine fleet to make strong battle. If it is realized, as the London Times stated the other day, in its impartial way, that the Spanish navy, in its equipment was largely on paper, there may be, first, a cry of despair, and then a cry for any terms of peace.

On these lines the movements in Spain may be very rapid.

Further information indicates more clearly the war situation on the Atlantic. There are several points in view, the taking of a position by the Amer-

ican forces in Cuba, in order to open communications with the starving Cubans. Second, the possession of Havana, as a political as well as a strategic measure, and the destruction of the Spanish fleet. Admiral Sampson will not divide his own fleet and search for the Spanish. He therefore keeps it near Havana, in order to secure and protect a landing, and guard against any sudden appearance of the enemy.

The closest observers, so far as we can see, believe that he will remain in his present position, near his coal basis, until communications are opened with the interior of Cuba, and a sufficient force is upon the island to hold it, if he proposes to cut loose from his coal basis, and chase up the Spanish fleet.

There may therefore be no severe naval conflict for some time, if the Spanish fleet adopts safe strategy, and keeps on the further side of the Atlantic. The Europeans are inclined to think that this will be done, unless the political situation in Spain compels it to abandon this safe course, and cross the Atlantic and fight the American fleet near its own coal basis of supply. This would be the desperate strategy of the angry Spanish mobs, but not that of the Spanish naval men. As the situation becomes clear, it seems as if Spain was between the devil and the deep sea. If her navy remains on the Eastern side of the Atlantic, she loses Cuba without doubt. If she crosses the Atlantic she fights under vast disadvantages at a distance from home.

WAR TAXES.

While the American people are almost jubilant, as well they may be, in the cause of a war for humanity, some of the sober kind are asking how shall the war bills be met.

The vast proportions of the great Civil war put immediate taxation for it entirely out of the question. It was justly felt that the generation that gave up its blood and time to the cause, had the right to call on posterity to take some of the burden. When the war expenses reached over \$3,000,000 per day, the burden of paying the interest on that amount was enough for the fighting generation to bear.

But the sentiment prevailing now in the States is, that the Cuban case calls for the maxim, "pay as you go." No doubt it will be largely practiced. Temporary loans may be resorted to, but the temperament of the people is to avoid debt.

Unless the war terminates speedily, the expenses of prosecuting it may reach half a million per day. In referring to the daily expenses of the great Civil war, the cost of it was estimated in paper money, which forced gold to an enormous premium. It is evidently not the intention of the Government to let gold go to any premium.

While the silvermen, in Congress are patriotic and heartily agree in the war policy, there are symptoms of their intention to push the silver question to the front, if there is need of issuing bonds. Their strength is probably sufficient to make the bonds payable in silver, or give notice to the world that there will be doubt about the coin in which the interest and principal will be paid.

To avoid any issue of this kind, the President, and the gold men, will press the scheme of sufficient taxation, with the power to issue temporary bonds.

Congress desired several months ago to tax beer, but the beer interest called a halt, and it was not done. Mr. Dingley returns to the beer tax, now, and he will find the country behind him, in passing the necessary laws. We shall then see the war power of the saloon. Whenever a man drinks a glass of beer, he can say: "Thank God, I have dropped a penny into the slot of the war chest."

AMERICAN IMMIGRATION.

What does the Legislature intend to do about white labor? What does the Government intend to do about it? What has the American Union Party done about it? Where are the Earnest Patriots who declared in their political platform an abiding horror of the Asiatic, and a deep love for the Anglo-Saxon?

All of these political bodies act as if they had been quietly taken around the corner and "spoken to" in a confidential way on the subject. What really are the lions in the pathway? Or is it simply a case of Spanish "manana"? Or is it only a repetition of the old story "let us eat and drink for to-morrow we die?" The voice of the E. P.'s organ shouting to the hosts that "coats must come off" is now only that of a sucking dove. The platform of the A. U. P. seems to be thrown into the rubbish heap and a very suspicious silence on the white immigration subject prevails.

We have never believed that general white immigration from America was practicable, unless it was done with extraordinary care and energy, because no movements of the kind succeed un-

less there is deep enthusiasm and commanding talent engaged in it.

The interest taken in it by some of the planters has been of the kind that had no "ring" in it, a general willingness to let some one do the hard work of getting the planters and the community out of a labor difficulty. It has been only a languid interest which accomplishes nothing. It has nothing in it of the faith that moves mountains.

Some very good annexationists, some intelligent travelers, with the gift of political insight declare that we are beyond the parting of the ways, and are traveling along the Asiatic highway for all time, and that any attempt made to reverse our steps would be idle, and more than that, impossible; that we have made our election, and are bound by it.

The acts of the political bodies we have mentioned, and they speak louder than words, strongly endorse this view of the situation. They have, apparently abandoned the islands to the Asiatics. They have silently admitted into the country within a few months more Asiatic males than the entire American, German and English able-bodied male population. That fact has no very small voice.

We say most distinctly that we are not making any complaint about it. If the Government and the Legislature, and the community behind them are, after all, practicable believers in Asiatic civilization, though they may denounce it openly, we shall not complain, but proceed to make the very best of the Asiatic civilization. Only we shall be consistent. We shall not denounce Asiatic invasion, and at the same time, admit it in torrents.

The prosperity of the sugar industry is of supreme importance. Many of those interested in it, put that prosperity above all questions of civilization. This is natural enough, and the way of the world, though it hasn't much of "Christian civilization" in it. Now to preserve this prosperity, and at the same time square it with Christian civilization is such a difficult job, no one cares to tackle it. On the whole, it is much easier to drift along the stream of prosperity even if it carries us into the Asiatic sea.

The little community has already, perhaps, made its choice, and any urging of an extended white immigration may be idle talk. We have seen a good deal of practical politics in our day, and we confess that our experience did not give us much encouragement to hope that a heroic measure like that of stemming the Asiatic tide with white immigration would accord with the temper of the community. The fact is that the Legislature is nearing the close of its session, and all the political factors are dragged on the question. Even the strong opposition of the laboring classes of the American people to the character of our labor makes no impression beyond that of causing some of those who appreciate the extent of the American bounty to offer to make some contribution to a new immigration, provided some one else will take off his coat and do the missionary work of putting the affair into operation.

UNEQUAL TAXATION.

Not only does the tax list of 1897 show singular inequalities of assessment, but the tax list of 1895 shows it also.

Minister Damon, in his report for the year 1895, sets forth the inequality in a significant table. It showed that the smaller holders of real estate pay considerably more than their proportion of taxes. The larger holders, especially those who own the Crown leases pay much less in proportion.

Minister Damon in this report presents these figures.

Individuals pay \$92,267 on \$9,226,766. Corporations pay \$85,379 on \$8,537,339.

Yet the returns to the Interior Department show an invested capital by the corporations of \$27,000,000 which the Minister, in his report suggested was a valuation or investment entirely inconsistent with the amount of taxes paid.

This apparently unequal taxation has therefore been in existence and publicly commented on for some time.

How this curious and apparently inequitable system of taxation has grown up, it is not necessary to discuss. It exists. It also exists elsewhere. It is one of the political sores of the American States, where the rich have avoided taxation for one reason among others because its proceeds have been largely wasted by office holders, and have not been used for the public good. In some cases taxation really means confiscation of property. Many millions of dollars are held in trust for women and children by the Trust companies of New York city. In many cases the rate of interest paid the beneficiaries is only 2 and 1-2 per cent., while the rate of taxation has been 2 per cent. Under such circumstances, existing now in many States,

taxation is avoided. And it could be avoided here with some justification if it became an imposition. It is not so here. But the inequality of it is very manifest.

We do not claim that this inequality should be removed on the general ground of justice to all, as upon the specific ground that we, "in the interests of good government," deny a large proportion of those who are taxed any voice in the matter. And because we do not, we are under the strongest obligations to protect them. We put it on selfish grounds, the use of fair play in order to prevent disquiet and racial hatred. There is none at present, but the seeds are in the ground and no agricultural almanac can foretell how long it takes to sprout them.

THE HOUSE "IN ARMS."

Some members of the House on Monday enjoyed a scrapple for a few moments, owing to what they agreed, after they had hunted up and got back their lost tempers, was a little misunderstanding. Representative Robertson intimated in the debate on the Income Tax bill, that moneyed interests were at work endeavoring to defeat it. This at once brought the sensitive Loebenstein to his feet. He felt that the House was a young girl whose reputation must not be trifled with. The intimation that boodle fluid could find its way into the water-tight compartments of Legislative virtue, demanded, in his opinion, the severest rebuke. Mr. Robertson's remarks, he believed, were mud balls, thrown on the chaste and spotless white robes of the House's character. He at once made remarks that indicated that he would like to have the Speaker order a tub of boiling oil into the House, and direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to pour Mr. Robertson into it before the members.

Mr. Loebenstein is the same person who, a few weeks ago, as a member of the House, charged President Dole and the Government with violating the Constitution and laws. At the time it was supposed by some that he was merely playful, and his accusations of treason were only the fiery little jets of a temperament that had been fed on the hot lavas of Kilauea. But it seems that the honorable member had been reading Mark Twain's Joan of Arc, and he felt that a male of that persuasion was a "long felt want" in these parts, as a check upon the perfidious Government. So he offered to represent that heroic character, and did so until the House got tired of his heroics.

It is rather amusing to see a man who, without offering a particle of proof, charged the Executive with infamous crimes, suddenly becoming frantic, when a fellow member obscurely intimates that the rich men have placed a little basket full of nickels somewhere on the Legislative premises, just as crackers and cheese are placed in convenient places in the saloons, and the members are requested to help themselves.

The Speaker of the House was in error, when he failed to order the Sergeant-at-Arms to throw five pounds of Scotch snuff into the air, and set the belligerent members to sneezing. A man who is sneezing usual lets go his hold, and doesn't look statesmanlike or pretty.

But the Attorney General came in with a tank of oil, and let it loose on the raging legislative pond. There was a great calm.

It is a matter of regret that all this was not done by appointment, and the school children invited to see the circus. Let them see, once in a while, the statesmen flying at each other.

RAPID FIRING GUNS.

Park Benjamin, a mechanical expert of New York, states in the N. Y. Independent, referring to naval actions with modern guns, that the largest guns, 12 and 13 inch calibre, can be loaded and fired almost once every three minutes. The six inch rapid firing guns can be loaded and fired at the rate of seven to fifteen aimed shots per minute. Then come six pounder guns, delivering 40 shots per minute, and one pounders throwing one shot per minute, the machine one pounders 200 shots per minute, and the Gatlings throwing 3,000 bullets per minute. So fierce was the fire of these guns, at the battle of the Yalu river, between the Japanese and Chinese, the sea was converted into foam by the discharges.

The person in the greatest peril is the captain, as he must stand in the conning tower, from which he can direct the fight, looking through a horizontal slit, which may be so enveloped in smoke that he can see nothing. To what extent he can stand the noise and the pounding in battle has not been tested.

Mr. Benjamin believes that no ship's armor is so efficient as celerity of action and good gunnery. The ship wins which first effectively lodges a projectile in a vital part of the enemy. He believes as an expert that the swift

attack and good marksmanship of the Americans is greatly superior to that of the Spaniards.

IN MEMORIAM.

It is the anniversary of the death of one whose soul was so large that he labored for eternity. While others sought and were pleased with immediate results, he looked to the distant good, and asked for no immediate return. He sowed the seeds of the century plants that would make the earth beautiful with blossoms a hundred years after his death. His purpose was clear and fixed.

"The sun set; but set not his hope: Stars rose; his faith was earlier up."

We must not forget in our rejoicing over the victory of the American fleet at Manila, that some, and perhaps, many brave Americans have lost their lives. It is impossible that the engagement could have lasted as long as it did, without loss on the American side. As so many of the officers on the American ships are personally known in this community, especially those of the Baltimore, we must be prepared to mourn the loss of some who, not many days ago, walked our streets, and quietly sat in the shadows of our lanais.

There should be a law forbidding the general exportation of ancient Hawaiian relics, unless it is done with the approval of the proper authorities. This export should be regulated so that foreign museums may obtain articles, without depriving our own museums or public places of such relics as will preserve and illustrate our native history. A system of exchanges, in the hands of the proper authority, would increase the value of our own collections.

The Japan Mail intimates that if the United States naval forces are compelled to remain in the Far Eastern waters, they must secure a coaling station. They will have to secure one from China, and it is believed, it can be obtained.

HAS LITTLE TO LOSE.

Spain's Foreign Possessions Greater Than Spain.

Spain's area and population, as they are at the present time, are interesting, in view of the fact that once her possessions were greater than those of any other European power. Her present area, including the Balearic and Canary Islands, each of which is considered a province, is 197,670 square miles. The population of Spain is estimated to be 17,650,234.

Besides the Canary and Balearic Islands, Spain holds the colonies of Cuba, area 41,655 miles, population before the war 1,631,687; Porto Rico, area 3,500 square miles, population 806,708. Total area and population in America, 45,205 square miles and 2,438,395 persons respectively. Her possessions in Asia are: The Philippine Islands, area 114,326 square miles, population 7,000,000; the Sulu Islands, area 950 square miles, population 75,000; the Caroline Islands and Palaoas, area 560 square miles, population 36,000; the Marianne Islands, area 420 square miles, population 10,172. Total area and population in Asia 116,256 square miles and 7,121,172 persons. Her possessions in Africa are Rio de Oro and Adrar, area 243,000 square miles, population 100,000; Ifni (near Cape Nun), area 27 square miles, population 6,000; Fernando Po, Annabon, Corisco, Elobey and San Juan, area 850 square miles, population 30,000. Total area and population in Africa, 243,877 square miles and 136,000 persons. The total area of Spain's foreign possessions is 405,338 square miles. The total population is 9,695,567 persons. So that her foreign possessions have an area more than twice as large as her own and a foreign population nearly half the size of her own. Of course, when she loses Cuba her foreign area will be reduced one-ninth and her foreign population, if the loss of garrison is considered, reduced nearly one-sixth.—S. F. Chronicle.

THEY WILL FIGHT.

Arizona Cowboys of the Right Sort Bound for Cuba.

BISBEE, Ariz., April 29.—The Cochise County quota for the Arizona cowboy cavalry left for Whipple Barracks this afternoon. It consisted of seventeen cowboys from this vicinity—rough riders and fine shots. One of the men at a practice ride and shoot got his mustang to bucking. The horse bucked the bridle off and broke both cinches off the saddle, and the rider put three bullets into a tomato can fifty feet off while his animal was doing the turn. The horse was unable to throw him.

This is a sample of the material composing this cavalry. Large crowds were at the depot to bid them farewell. This cavalry is picked for duty at the front in Cuba, and will leave for New Orleans on Monday or Tuesday under command of Major Alex. O. Brodie to help round up the Spanish in Cuba.

FROM AUSTRALIA

Expressions of Sympathy for Americans in Spanish War.

SENTIMENTS WIN APPLAUSE

Speech at a Federation Meeting. Hope That Brother Jonathan Will Carry the Day.

The feeling of kinship of one Anglo-Saxon for another is intense these days. Interest in the war and a desire for the success of the American fleet is not confined to the American continent. The Sydney Herald of April 23, says: "Speaking at a federation meeting in the Centenary Hall yesterday evening, Mr. Copeland, M. L. A., took occasion to refer to the war, saying he thought they ought to have a brotherly sympathy with the people of the United States. (Applause). On the morrow, when the sun rose, their brother Anglo-Saxons would begin a war that no man could foresee the end of. Many a woman who in the morning would rise a wife would go to bed a widow, and many a mother would go to bed childless. He thought that the people of this country ought to extend their sympathies to the fullest extent. (Applause). He knew that the people of Australia must necessarily have a great deal of sympathy with the people of the United States in their present trouble, and he would not stop at that moment to inquire into the rights or the wrongs of that trouble."

"He thought that if any of them came across one of their brothers in a fight or a scrimmage in the street they would, if they were men, hardly stop to ask the particulars of the quarrel. The probabilities were that they would off with their coats and rush in to the fight. They did not want to do that in this instance, because their big brother Jonathan would doubtless be able to take care of himself and fight his own battles; but he would like that they should give some little expression of sympathy with their brothers and sisters across the water, and he would ask them to give three ringing Australian cheers for them. (Cheers and the waving of hats). He did not suppose that that cheer would stretch all the way across the Pacific, but if it did it would strengthen their hands, and they would know that they had not only the sympathy of the people in the old country, but also of their younger brethren in Australia." (Applause).

In the Supreme Court.

A couple of unanimous decisions were filed by the Supreme Court yesterday. One case—from Illinois—is thrown out of Court. The ruling is practically that the matter was brought up by mistake. The tribunal holds that it has no jurisdiction. It is a small equity matter, with Hitchcock and Wise and Colonel Little as attorneys.

Peacock & Co. Ltd., lose their case against the Government on a claim for rebate from the Custom House. The statute of limitation is made to apply to the benefit of the defendant. The limitation period was changed after the claim originated, but the Court holds that the Government—and the Government only—could have advantage of such a claim.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Permanently Cures

Scrofula,

which is one of the worst afflictions of the human race, and comes from impure blood.

Eczema,

a most offensive and uncomfortable affection of the skin, also due to impure blood.

Salt Rheum,

a torment to the flesh, a disfigurement to the body, and a drain on the system, also due to vitiated blood.

Pimples,

which so disfigure the skin, and make the human face divine anything but a thing of beauty, but which are Nature's advertisement of foul blood.

Catarrh,

which very often comes from a chronic affection of the circulation, is a constant offense to one's self and all his friends.

Rheumatism,

which all authorities now attribute to various acidities in the blood, which this great blood purifier of the age, Hood's Sarsaparilla, corrects.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

WAIPIO IS WANTED

Naval Authorities Say Entire 800 Acres Will Be Needed.

ADMIRAL AND CAPT. NICHOLS

Report to Secretary Long—Conclusion on Anchorage—East Loch—Question of Land Values.

There has been received here from Washington Document No. 394, House of Representatives of the United States Congress, entitled "Survey of Pearl Harbor, Hawaiian Islands." The Advertiser lately gave an extended account of this survey under the immediate direction of Lieutenant Mayo, of the U. S. Gunboat Bennington and of the preparation of a map, with soundings, by Chris. J. Willis, of the Hawaiian Government survey office.

This paragraph from the act making "appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898," ordered the work and authorized the expenditure of the money needed: "Improvement of Pearl Harbor—For expense of necessary survey of entrance to and of Pearl Harbor, Hawaiian Islands, and to enable the Secretary of the Navy to ascertain and to report to Congress, the amount of land necessary to be acquired in said harbor, and the probable cost thereof, for a coaling and repair station, \$10,000."

The document is published upon request of Congressman Cannon, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, to Secretary Long. The initial order is from Secretary Long at Washington, under date of July 27, 1897, to Admiral Miller, the Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Station, U. S. N. It is to this effect: "A surveying outfit has been placed aboard the U. S. S. Bennington and the Department desires that upon the arrival of this vessel at Honolulu this work should be begun. You will make such reports as will enable the department to comply with the requirements of the act making the appropriation. Particular attention is invited to the fact that the Secretary of Navy is required to 'ascertain and report to Congress the amount of land necessary to be acquired in said harbor and the probable cost thereof for a coaling and repair station.' It is requested that your report contain full information concerning all points in relation to this subject with which it may be necessary for the Secretary of the Navy to be acquainted, in order not only to make the required report to Congress, but also to answer any questions that the department may probably be asked by the naval committees during the discussion of the report. It is also requested that you state what you believe will probably be the cost of dredging the entrance to Pearl Harbor and whether there is any dredging apparatus in the Hawaiian Islands that could be used for the purpose."

Admiral Miller to the commanding officer of the U. S. Gunboat Bennington, August 26, 1897: "You will proceed with the survey of Pearl Harbor and its approaches as rapidly as circumstances will permit. The survey you are to make will be a hydrographic one of Pearl Harbor and its approaches, the scale, number of lines and complete soundings to be at your discretion."

The report of Admiral Miller was sent from this place to the Department at Washington on February 27, of this year. These are extracts:

"From personal examinations of Pearl Harbor and a consideration of Commander Nichols' reports and projections, I would state that the capabilities of the harbor as an anchorage for vessels of large size have been much exaggerated."

"I agree with Commander Nichols that it would be desirable for the United States Government to acquire possession of the whole of the Waipio peninsula, comprising 800 acres of land, if a coaling and repair station is to be made at Pearl Harbor. The price of this land, as held by its present owners, for which options have been given, is a fictitious one, based on the probable needs of the Government. Unless improvements are made in Pearl Harbor the value of this land for agricultural or other purposes, would, as I find by careful inquiry, certainly be not more than \$50 per acre, and probably less. It will be noticed by Commander Nichols' report that the right of eminent domain can be exercised by the Government and a reasonable price fixed."

"After a thorough consideration of the whole question I recommend that the land at and in the vicinity of Beckoning Point be selected as the site for the contemplated station on account of its proximity to the East Loch, which has the largest anchorage, and for the fact dry docks may easily be constructed there, as there is ample space to dock and undock vessels of any size."

"I see no reason why the bar cannot be dredged to a depth of 30 feet, as has been done in the harbor of Honolulu, and within the estimated sum of \$100,000, given by Lieutenant Wood. There is but one dredger here and that is owned by the Government and is in constant use."

"I would bring to the department's notice the assistance rendered by Prof. W. D. Alexander, Surveyor-General of Hawaii and Mr. S. F. Dodge, his as-

sistant, in the course of the survey, as stated in Commander Nichols' report. I have sent a letter of thanks to these gentlemen, but am confident they would appreciate recognition of their services by the department."

In the report from Captain Nichols, Lieutenant Mayo and others are commended for work in the survey and this is said of anchorage.

"West Loch—A basin about 650 yards in diameter."

"Middle Loch—Anchorage about 400 yards in extent."

"West of Ford Island a vessel might anchor in the East Branch."

"East Loch—Good anchorage about a mile long by half a mile in width. It is the largest and best anchorage in Pearl Harbor."

Under the head of dredging the recommendation is made that "as more or less dredging would be required in locating docks, etc., at a coaling and repair station, it would probably be more economical for the Government of the United States to furnish and own its dredger. The dredger now here is almost constantly at work and the Government might not wish to loan it for the time required. This dredger cost \$7,400 complete here and no contractor would care to put that amount into a plant with only Pearl Harbor bar work in sight."

Proposals for sale of the land needed are made by S. M. Ballou, as secretary of the John H. Estate, Ltd., to Captain Nichols of the Bennington and the claim is made that the prices of \$250 and \$300 an acre are less than the price paid for land in this vicinity bought as a business venture. These are the option figures, under date of February 18, of this year:

First. The United States Government can purchase section A, comprising 50 acres, for \$1, provided they will agree to open the harbor for the passage of their largest war vessels within a period of two years from the date of the original option.

Second. The United States Government can purchase section A, comprising 50 acres, without conditions, for \$25,000, or \$500 an acre.

Third. The United States Government can purchase section A, comprising 50 acres, and section E, comprising 360 acres, or 410 acres in all, for \$102,500, or \$250 per acre.

Fourth. The United States Government can purchase sections A and B, comprising 300 acres, for \$90,000, or \$300 per acre.

Fifth. The United States Government can purchase sections C and D, comprising 500 acres, for \$100,000, or \$200 per acre.

The United States Government to have the privilege of securing a sufficient flow of water from any part of the land in the possession of the John H. Estate, Limited, by tapping any available source of water or by sinking artesian wells, or otherwise, and to have perpetual right of way for a pipe line to convey the said water from its source to the land hereby offered for sale. In case the United States Government fails to obtain a flow of fresh water from artesian wells upon any portion of this land purchased by them, they shall have the right to take water in a pipe, not to exceed 4 inches in diameter, from the wells now flowing on the land of the John H. Estate, about a mile inland.

The new options hereby given are limited to the same time as the original options now on file in Washington.

Of Waipio peninsula it is said that it affords many advantages for a naval station and that "the entire peninsula is needed for Government purposes. In order to prevent any town springing up in too close proximity to the naval station."

HAWAIIAN SUGAR.

Figures on Island Cargoes to San Francisco.

Imports of Sugar from the Hawaiian Islands at San Francisco in April, were as follows:

Arrived.	Bags.
April 1, Zealandia, stmr.	17,333
April 3, Bering.	10,290
April 3, Consuelo.	7,112
April 3, Inca.	31,763
April 3, Mauna Ala.	16,422
April 3, Planter.	14,897
April 3, Sharpshooter.	12,670
April 4, Transit.	14,651
April 4, Jennie Wand.	5,470
April 6, Alameda.	7,471
April 10, Albert Meyer.	11,305
April 10, Olga.	12,250
April 19, Santiago.	26,850
April 23, Robert Searles.	19,350
April 23, Irmgard.	38,967
April 23, Mary Winkelman.	14,260
April 23, Repeat.	10,090
April 26, Zealandia.	17,491
April 27, J. D. Spreckels.	6,456
April 27, Lurline.	9,500
April 28, W. G. Irwin.	8,993
Total bags	314,371

These cargoes are equal to 36,675,300 lbs. The arrivals in March were equal to 34,689,400 lbs. There were several vessels fully due at San Francisco from the Hawaiian Islands on the 1st, and the May arrivals will probably exceed those of any month this year.

Rapid Transit Bill.

Undoubtedly the matter of greatest interest in the House today will be the consideration of House bill 55, electric railway act, in third reading. While the members are in favor of the bill, there are differences of opinion among them as to certain provisions. The electric railway bill was to have been brought up yesterday but owing to a misunderstanding between the committee, the translator, the clerk and the typewriter, it was not ready. The committee promised to have it ready for the consideration of the House today.

A MARINE PARK

Bill to Establish One on East Side of Harbor.

House Committees Will Report on Appropriation Bill—Acts Signed.

SENATE.

Seventy-third Day, May 12.

Minister Cooper introduced a bill giving authority to construct a marine park on the east side of the harbor, and to acquire land from the Bishop Estate to continue the park with the addition of a sea aquarium, with wharf for landing and all the necessary appurtenances. The bill passed first reading and went to the Printing Committee.

Minister Cooper also introduced a bill facilitating the opening of streets. The Audit Act was read third time and passed.

Senator Schmidt's bill to allow the manufacturers of Hawaiian wine to sell their product to local dealers was read by title and went to the Commerce Committee.

The House bill relating to the building of piers and jetties over tide water, etc., was read by title and went to the Public Lands Committee.

The House bill fixing the time within which appeals may be made from District Magistrate decisions passed first reading, was read by title and went to the Judiciary Committee.

The joint resolution providing for appointing a tax commission to report to the next session of the Legislature was passed.

HOUSE.

On motion of Rep. Achi, the House ordered the various committees to whom had been referred items in Senate bill 5, salaries appropriation bill, to report not later than Monday.

Third reading and passage of House bill 79, relating to the practice of veterinary surgery.

Third reading of Senate bill 17, relating to registration of vessels. Action deferred until Friday.

Third reading of Senate bill 30, relating to appeals and bills of exceptions. Bill passed third reading as amended.

Under suspension of rules, Rep. Kahalo presented the following petitions:

1. "For an appropriation of \$225 to pay M. Kealoha for land taken by the Government for road purposes." Referred to the special committee on road contracts.

2. "For an appropriation of \$225 to pay S. Achi of Kula, Maui, for land taken by the Government for road purposes." Referred to the same special committee.

Third reading and passage of House bill 57, relating to foreign corporations.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Continuation of discussion on House bill 56, an act to extend certain provisions of Land Act, 1895, to private lands. There was about three-quarters of an hour discussion on the bill when it passed against the recommendation of the committee with only three votes against it. The Ministers as well as the majority of the members expressed themselves in favor of the bill.

Minister Cooper reported that the President had signed the following bills on May 11:

Act 26—An Act relating to the duty on spirituous liquors, still wines and other beverages made from materials other than grape juice; and amending Section 1 of Act 79 of the Session Laws of 1896, relating thereto.

Act 27—An Act allowing alcohol, spirituous liquors and wines to be withdrawn for the sole and special use of the Queen's Hospital from the Custom House in Honolulu, free of duty.

Act 28—An Act to appropriate money for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the session of the Legislature of the year 1898, from the public treasury.

These three acts complete a list of 23 bills that have been signed by the President. Of these 22 are from the House and 6 from the Senate. This does not include joint resolutions. There have been 87 bills introduced in the House and 38 in the Senate.

House adjourned at 2:30 p. m.

S. S. Australia.

It is reported from the local agency of the Oceanic S. S. Company that the S. S. Australia, at present supplied as local steamer to San Francisco by the Zealandia, is "in the air." The United States Government has an option on a charter of the Australia to carry men and supplies to Admiral Dewey's fleet in the Philippines. She is considered one of the most available boats for several reasons. Much of her Klondike passenger arrangement still remains. She is a good carrier and can make fair time on a slight allowance of coal. The City of Peking, the Peru and the China are also mentioned as engaged for the Philippines conditionally. The report of Admiral Dewey on the Manila fight is awaited. Of course if these ships are used their 10,000 passengers will see Honolulu.

Poor Blood Nervous Prostration

Tested and tried for 35 years in all parts of the world.

Such is the testimony of Mrs. E. B. Chappell, of Stawell, Victoria, Australia. She says:



"It is with great pleasure that I record my experience as a nurse for thirty-five years with the wonderful curative effects of

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

and Dr. Ayer's Pills. Both of these I have used in different parts of the world, including Australia, for myself and my patients, in cases of nervous prostration, poor blood, skin diseases and all complaints from weakness peculiar to women. I most heartily recommend these preparations to all sufferers from any of the above named distressing complaints."

For constipation take Dr. Ayer's Pills. They promptly relieve and surely cure. Take them with Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla; one dose the other.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar, 96 deg., 4 1/2 cts.

A number of native Hawaiian Mormons are planning to soon leave for Utah.

Prof. A. Koebele now suggests the importation of a bird to kill the horn fly lately reported as bothering cattle.

Dr. Wight and wife of Kohala left on the Aorangi yesterday. They are bound for San Diego to spend a little time.

E. O. Hall & Son advertise free wind for the use of cyclists. New Ramblers and Columbias received by the Zealandia.

The Advertiser was compelled to issue two editions of its extra yesterday, owing to the thirst for war news being so great.

Minister Damon is having some surveying done at Moanalua in contemplation of road making as part of his plan for public botanic gardens.

Sheriff Coney of Kauai came to Honolulu on the Noeau yesterday morning, having been summoned as a witness in a libel case in the Circuit Court.

Mrs. A. S. Willis, wife of the late Minister of the United States to Hawaii, is now at New Haven, where her son Albert is being prepared for Yale College.

W. E. Rowell, Superintendent of Public Works, returned yesterday from Kauai. He reports that good progress is being made in repairing flood damage on the Garden Isle.

The Warrimoo is due from Vancouver and Victoria today with a day's later news. The C.A. S. S. boats are running on time now so that the Warrimoo should not be delayed over to day.

Jas. Judd, son of the Chief Justice of Hawaii, has volunteered for service with United States troops as a member of the Red Cross corps. The young man is studying medicine and surgery.

W. E. Rowell left for Hanapepe on the Kauai yesterday for the purpose of superintending the commencement of the work on the bridge at that place. Mr. Rowell expects to be back by Thursday or Friday.

On the last up trip, leaving here April 22, the Gaelic met such weather that she was compelled to "lay to" 24 hours. The bark Alden Besse, Captain Potter, was caught in the gale and considerable damaged.

Ex-Captain Edwards of the Mounted Patrol left for Vancouver on the Aorangi yesterday. It is his intention to go to Iowa to join the National Guard there. Mr. Edwards is very anxious to go to "the scene of action."

When the Rio de Janeiro passed through Honolulu she had no Spanish

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Pacific Mail Steamship Co. AND Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:

GALIC	May 17
CITY OF PEKING	May 26
DORIC	June 4
CHINA	June 15
BELGIC	June 25
PERU	July 5
COPTIC	July 14
RIO DE JANEIRO	July 23

FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

CHINA	May 20
BELGIC	May 31
PERU	June 10
COPTIC	June 19
RIO DE JANEIRO	June 28
GALIC	July 8
CITY OF PEKING	July 17

For freight and passage and all general information, apply to

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

—AGENTS.—

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1898—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui, Bay and Makona the same day; Makahala, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

*Friday...May 20*Friday...July 1
Tuesday...May 31*Tuesday...July 12
Thursday...June 9*Thursday...July 22
*Tuesday...June 21*Tuesday...Aug. 2

Will call at Pohokiki, Puna, on trips marked *.
Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Makahala and Kawaihae same day; Makona, Maui, Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Wednesday, May 13*Wednesday, June 29
Saturday...May 28*Saturday...July 9
Wednesday, June 8*Wednesday, July 20
Saturday...June 18*Saturday...July 30

Will call at Pohokiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.
The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.
Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, etc. Returning arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.
This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser.

Packages containing personal effects, whether shipped as baggage or freight, if the contents thereof exceed \$100.00 in value, must have the value thereof plainly stated and marked, and the Company will not hold itself liable for any loss or damage in excess of this sum except the goods be shipped under a special contract.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the purser of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be subject to the risk of the shipper.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of 25 per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

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Keeps valuable Papers of all kinds safe. Enamelled Metal Case, strong Manila Pockets, separate and removable. Best and safest system of filing. Leases, Contracts, Insurance Policies, Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Etc. Two sizes:

No. 10. Size 3 1/2 x 11 inches closed. Contains 24 pockets 4 1/2 x 10 1/2. Price \$2.

No. 20. Size 4 1/2 x 11 inches closed. Contains 31 pockets 4 1/2 x 10 1/2. Price \$2.50.

Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Wall, Nichols Company

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

TO RENT.

AT HANALEI, KAUAI, THE PRINCEVILLE PLANTATION CO., will lease their Mill and Diffusion Plant, capacity twenty-five tons in twenty-four hours; also, their Lands not under lease, comprising 1500 to 2000 acres of arable land, which can all be irrigated by water from the mountains, by ditches or pipes.

Something over one-half of this property is for sale. This includes the Valleys of Hanalei, Kalihikai and Kalihwai, most of which are under lease for rice culture.

For all particulars apply to W. F. ALLEN, Office over Bishop & Co.'s Bank, April 6th, 1898. 1957-2m

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

New York Line.

The Bark "Nunau" will sail from New York to Honolulu on or about July 15, 1898.

If sufficient inducement offers. Advances made on shipments on liberal terms. For further particulars, address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby Street, Boston or

C. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu Agents.

IS GIVEN PRAISE

Hawaiian Lodge No. 21 Figures in History.

HALF A CENTURY OF MASONRY

Organization Here Under California's Grand Lodge—First Meeting—Temple Pictures.

Parts 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of that superb publication "Fifty Years of Masonry in California," are being distributed by the Hawaiian News Company. This to members of the craft in the Islands is a most interesting and valuable subscription publication. It is on the art order, being illustrated with the finest steel engravings and half tones and having initial letters of original designs embellished in colors. The edition would prove an ornament to any library. It is presumed that quite a number of the Masons of this place are securing the work.

Part 6 of "Fifty Years of Masonry in California" is of especial interest to the local Mystic Tie men. It tells of Hawaiian Lodge No. 21, which is under the Grand Jurisdiction of California. The other lodges here are respectively attached to France and Australia. In this official record Hawaiian Lodge No. 21 is set down as having held its first regular meeting on Thursday evening, February 19, 1852. There were present S. Lyon, John Meek, Chas. W. Vincent, A. C. Mott, J. Brown, D. P. Penhallow, Wm. Wond, J. Irwin, J. G. Sawkins, F. W. Thompson and A. J. Cartwright. Petitions were received from M. R. Harvey, Henry Macfarlane, R. Coady, James Dean and James Montgomery. The first real business transacted was arrangement for purchase of a lot in Nuuanu cemetery. Of the present days the history says:

"Hawaiian Lodge No. 21 now numbers 146 Master Masons on its roll and is in a flourishing condition. We hope that Masonry will soon be so flourishing in the Hawaiian Islands under the flag of the United States that our brethren there may have a grand lodge of their own. In all of these forty-five long years, Hawaiian No. 21 has been a bright star and a lighthouse of brotherly love, relief and truth in mid-ocean. The wandering brother on the high seas has been guided to a port and haven of refuge and welcomed to the warm fraternal embraces of his faithful and loving brethren, awaiting to receive him with an earnest and true aloha and to furnish him with food and drink without a spoon, and if cold would conduct him to the largest and warmest kitchen in the world, Kilauea, where the fires are always aglow and the range consumes its own ashes after the yams have been cooked.

"The lodge has had upon its roll of members grand, big-hearted men who have been an honor and pride to the craft. It has maintained its existence under peculiar difficulties and under an unstable government. Under these uncertainties and lack of permanent government our Hawaiian brethren have gone ahead in laying the foundations of Masonry well, and have built a temple of which they have a right to feel proud."

Special mention is given the characters and services of the late Theo. C. Porter and the late Alex. J. Cartwright. Mr. Cartwright was a life member of the California Society of Pioneers.

It was 1887 before the Grand Lodge of California sent an official to visit No. 21. The banquet on the occasion was honored by the presence of the late King Kalakaua, he having been a Mason. The inspector said that for 34 years Hawaiian Lodge had been completely left to itself, like a waif in mid-ocean, to sink or swim, survive or perish—a lone light-ship of Free Masonry. I was pleased to find the Lodge out of debt. From its location it has frequent calls for charity and I learn that a needy brother has never gone empty-handed from its doors.

In this part 6 of the series are pictures of the Masonic Temple at the corner of Hotel and Alakea, showing both exterior and interior.

IDEAS FOR INDUSTRIES.

Possibilities for Development in Fruit Culture.

MR. EDITOR:—I have read with much interest your forcible articles on "No Tropical Fruits," "Local Study," etc., in which you show yourself to be a true patriot who has the welfare of the masses of the people and the development of the resources of the country at heart. We have the capital, skill, soil, climate, muscle and everything else needed for the people to work under proper methods and this would soon be a land "flowing with milk and honey." I would suggest the following plan which might be greatly modified to suit ideas and conditions. Let the Government appoint industrial Boards from the ablest local men and women throughout the Islands, whose duty would be to direct and encourage the people, to teach those who needed instruction, to form associations, to offer prizes for well kept ranches, fine gardens, excellent produce, to find markets, appoint agents to handle produce, etc. If the land in Kona alone, between the coffee belt and the sea,

which is now a dreary waste, were properly cultivated, it would be capable of giving a comfortable living to every Hawaiian on the Islands. The papaya, coconut tree, grape vine and peanut, grow well by the sea. A little higher the banana and pineapple do well. Thousands of pigs and chickens could be raised from the fruit of the papaya. Honey might be produced in great abundance. The palm from which the Panama hat is made, grows well here. In the coffee belt all kinds of fruit and garden produce can easily be raised. Above the coffee belt there is excellent timber which could be turned into lumber and furniture.

Each school should have a few acres of land on which the pupils might be taught to produce everything of which their locality is capable. The school hours should be extended from 8:30 a. m. to 4 p. m., and the pupils should enjoy a good free lunch at noon. The girls could make all the children's clothing, make hats, cook, etc., while the boys would do the rougher work on the land and in the school factories.

You have advised the manufacture of gloves. Could not the raw material be produced and shipped to France, Japan and other countries, to be made into gloves? It seems to me that great quantities of raw silk and cotton might also be produced in Hawaii which would find a ready market in other parts of the world.

I am suggesting nothing new in my little plan. Our present school system is nearly broad enough to take it all in. The agricultural, horticultural, fruit growers' associations, polytechnic and agricultural schools are all based on similar principles.

Yours sincerely,

R. LAW.

Kailua, May 2, 1898.

THE PLAGUE IN HONGKONG.

During One Week There Were 106 Cases and 87 Deaths.

The total number of plague cases in Hongkong reported from the commencement of the year to April 15th was 417, and the total number of deaths 263.

During the week ending 9th April, there were 106 cases of plague reported and 87 deaths, of which 21 cases and 17 deaths occurred during the previous 24 hours. The Board has now seven gangs at work in the city carrying out house to house cleansing, in consequence of the increase in the number of cases of the disease.

On April 14 a meeting of the Sanitary Board was held to consider regulations. From the reports made to the Board it was discovered that often the bodies of plague victims were found in the streets. The day on which the meeting was held eight bodies had been found. The Board passed a resolution, at the suggestion of the president recommending the Government to allow them to cremate the bodies thrown out surreptitiously.

Diversified Industries.

J. S. Martin has been so impressed with the gospel put forth by the editor of the Advertiser that a practical movement is being made in the direction of testing the plan of diversified industries for Hawaii. Mr. Martin has enlisted in the good cause H. C. Myers of the Interior office and J. Carden, one of the Bureau of Education members. The tailor has established in the rear of his emporium and factory on Fort street a small plantation or truck farm. Already there may be seen in various stages of growth the banana, pineapple and papaya. There is no question of Mr. Martin's versatility and as he is a close student in all that this important word implies he cannot fail to show that diversified industries will pay on Oahu.

Father Matthias in Earnest.

The man on the Island of Hawaii who is waging bitter, relentless and effective war on the Japanese beetle is Father Matthias of the Roman Catholic Mission. The reverend father has 40 or 50 boys at his command and engages all of them in gathering beetles to be inoculated. The work is going on under a wholesale plan. Father Matthias writes to Honolulu that while much is being done and the mark of progress may be seen, that the task is a tremendous one. The beetles exist by the hundreds of thousands and in the work of destruction are measured by the gallon.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

(From the Fairhaven (N. Y.) Register.)

Mr. James Rowland of this village, states that for twenty-five years his wife has been a sufferer from rheumatism. A few nights ago she was in such pain that she was nearly crazy. She sent Mr. Rowland for the doctor, but he had read of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and instead of going for the physician he went to the store and secured a bottle of it. His wife did not approve of Mr. Rowland's purchase at first, but nevertheless applied the Balm thoroughly and in an hour's time was able to go to sleep. She now applies it whenever she feels an ache or a pain and finds that it always gives relief. He says that no medicine which she had used ever did her as much good. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

MR. MARTIN SMITH

Cyclorama of Kilauea Will Not Be Shown.

Space Taken Fair to Be a Big Thing—Honolulu People in the California Theater Panic.

Martin Smith writes from San Francisco that he will not show the cyclorama of Kilauea at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition to be held in Omaha this summer. Upon his arrival at the Coast, Mr. Smith found the Exposition management had sold the exclusive cyclorama privileges to another party, who refused to allow the big volcano attraction to be shown on the main court; this space having been allotted to another enterprise. Mr. Smith adds that great preparations have been made for the big show. The Exposition people are confident that Uncle Sam will have completely whipped Spain before the end of June and then the Omaha Fair will be turned into a National jubilee. Governor Budd has just appointed M. H. De Young, proprietor of the Chronicle, Exposition Commissioner-General for California.

Mr. Smith and a large party of Honolulu residents, including Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lowers and daughter, Miss Harriet, Will Love and sister, and others, heard Melba at the California theater on the night of the panic. The Islanders were cool enough to keep their seats until the rush was over and aside from saving their necks by doing so, also saved their wraps and many bruises.

First a steam pipe burst on the stage and that set the people off as though a Spaniard had cast a bomb in their midst. They were finally quieted and then a fire broke out in a building adjoining the theater. Those sitting up in the gallery discovered the flames and immediately gave the alarm.

Every body made for the doors. Mr. Smith says he never saw such a crazy panic stricken lot of people. It took about ten minutes to clear the opera house and when the people were out the whole place was strewn with wraps, coats, hats and other wearing articles. One youth jumped from a box in the balcony into the crowd on the main floor. On the stage there was also a panic, the actors and orchestra members chasing each other about the scenery. All the Honolulu delegation escaped injury.

To Promote Immigration.

Francis M. Hatch, Hawaiian Envoy to the United States writes from Washington recommending that the Government here appropriate the sum of \$250,000 to be devoted to the assistance of emigration from the United States to these Islands. The Cabinet has decided to refer the matter to the finance committees of the Senate and House. The amount of \$50,000 was set aside at the last session of the Legislature and the same amount is in the appropriation bill for the present session for this purpose, but there was little call upon the fund. It was from this source that Mr. Fitzgerald wished to draw means to further his project of placing a number of American farmers on each plantation.

For July 4.

In a few days there will be called a meeting of the committee on Fourth of July celebration that was selected last year when Minister Sewall presided at the public meeting in the Arlington hotel. This will be for the purpose of deciding in a way upon what should be done for an 1898 celebration. It is expected that the usual program will be followed, with fireworks as a feature. J. A. Kennedy, by the way, has announced that he declines to any longer serve as director general for the pyrotechnic department.

In West River District.

The acting secretary of the sanitary board has informed the Hongkong Press that rinder pest exists at the present time at Macao, Canton, and along the delta of the West river, but that every possible precaution is being taken by the officers of the sanitary board to prevent the importation of infected meat into the markets of Hongkong colony.

On the Aorangi.

Among the through passengers on the Aorangi from the Colonies yesterday were the following:

Sir James Fraser-Tytter and daughter. Mr. Fraser is a general in the British General and has a K. C. B. attached to his name.

J. Gould, one of the directors of the New Zealand Shipping Company.

Given Farewells.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bowen left yesterday for the States to be gone three or four months. Most of their time will be spent at Oberlin, O., where both have friends and relatives. The Bowens were last abroad in 1894. Mr. Bowen is of the firm of Castle & Cooke, Ltd. He is a very active man in business affairs, but has found plenty of

time for outside work of a religious nature, chiefly in connection with the Portuguese mission of the Central Union Church. Mrs. Bowen has cooperated in this field.

J. Marsden, ex-Commissioner of Agriculture and the new Labor Commissioner for the Government, left by the Aorangi, the same steamer by which Mr. and Mrs. Bowen sailed. There were at the wharf to extend to Mr. Marsden a large number of club and down town friends and Government officials.

Island Klondikers.

Pat Hughes, who is now well inland in the golden territory of the chilly north, writes to a Honolulu friend something of the trip and prospects. The companions of Mr. Hughes are Geo. Bohn of this place and the Ostrom brothers of Kohala, Hawaii. The four have had a fairly good time of it so far. They left Vancouver on the 10th of March and having carefully prepared for the future had quick dispatch and are before this actually in the gold fields. The men used sleds and did their own hauling. At various times all of them were slightly ill. In the letter received yesterday, Mr. Hughes says all are in excellent health and have fine appetites. Mr. Hughes remarked that he thought he knew what hard work was, but had only found out after being on the trail a few days.

A report was in circulation here a few days ago to the effect that Mr. Hughes had lost his eyesight. There was nothing in this story.

Feed Is High

On account of the drought in California, and there is good prospects of its being much

Higher.

Our customers will be taken care of from our large stock, bought before the last advance

Better lay in a good supply, as our prices must advance as soon as our present stock is disposed of.

WE CARRY ONLY

THE BEST.

When you want the best Hay, Feed, or Grain at right prices order from

CALIFORNIA FEED Co.

TELEPHONE 121.

To Our Island Customers.

IT is our intention to pay a little more attention to our mail order business than heretofore. We want you to feel that you can order from us through the mail with as much safety as if you were in the store.

Returned Goods.—We are always willing to exchange or refund money on goods bought of us which are not entirely satisfactory, when returned to us in good condition within a reasonable time after purchase, but with the distinct understanding that all such goods returned will have all charges paid.

Samples.—When sending for samples, or for information, write plainly your name and postoffice. After receiving samples, and they prove satisfactory, order quickly, and if possible make two or three selections, marking them in the order of your choice. This will prevent the delay required in sending new samples which so often happens when goods to match the sample required are sold.

Substitution.—It sometimes unavoidably happens that goods ordered are out of stock, and in such cases we take the liberty of substituting what, in our judgment, is equally desirable, both in quality and price. If not satisfactory in this case, please return at our expense. In our Grocery, Crockery and Hardware departments our stock is thoroughly complete and the range of prices is all that can be desired.

J. T. WATERHOUSE.
Queen Street.

TIMELY TOPICS

May 9, 1898.

Last week we drew your attention to the good qualities of the

Aermotor Steel Windmill.

but did not mention the fact that although the Aermotor will

PUMP MORE WATER

than any other mill, even with a poor pump, still it will not do its best work unless attached to a good pump.

We keep in stock, to go with our 16-foot geared mills, the

Gould

Triple Action Pump

which will furnish from 8 to 10,000 gallons per hour. For our smaller mills we have a pump which is manufactured by the Aermotor Co. itself and is the very thing for those who want a pump that is cheap and at the same time is the best of its kind.

You cannot make a mistake when you invest in an Aermotor. They pay for themselves in no time.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.
Limited.
307 FORT ST.

The best at the lowest price at HOPPS.

Exterior Decorations

Are as much a part of our business as it is to make the interior of your homes look beautiful and cosy.

In this "Paradise of the Pacific"

AWNINGS

Should play a very important part. Nowhere are they so much needed as here, and at the same time so little used. In temperate climates you can hardly pass the home of the rich or poor without seeing them. Why then should they not be universally used in the Tropics. We make them to order

ALL SIZES,

ALL COLORS,

ALL PRICES,

FRAME THEM,

FIT THEM.

They are a great temperature regulator. They are

NOT EXPENSIVE

Why not call and get prices, you are not compelled to buy, but this we do want to impress upon you, and that is that it is not necessary to

Send To The Coast.

If you have never tried us on repairing and upholstering you don't know what old furniture looks like after it has passed through our hands.

J. HOPP & Co.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING & BETHEL STS

H. Hackfeld & Co.

(LIMITED)

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. P. Sauer" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES. A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT. Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Meitons, Serge, Kammerings, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles.

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reichenstein & Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Fats, Canned Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages, Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrap ping Paper, Burials, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by
H. HACKFELD & CO.
(LIMITED.)

Metropolitan Meat Company

No. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

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Canadian Pacific Railway.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints, Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes 4d, 6d, each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE

HORSE RACE TALK

Keen Interest in Two Matches for the Track.

Park Record to Be Broken—Wagers—The "Two in Three" Proposition.

It was reported last evening that a hui of the younger "sports" had sent forward by the Doric an order for a harness racing horse that would show the way to any of the late importations of speed stock. It will be difficult indeed to get such a horse, but the assurance is ventured that the animal will be forthcoming for June 11 business.

The matter of two heats in three instead of three in five for the pacing and trotting events has not been dropped by any means. The change is still being persistently urged by men of influence in the Hawaiian Jockey Club and it is likely to be made. It is strongly recommended by many of the best patrons of the track. One of the owners who has been in marked opposition to the proposed reform from the first said yesterday, when perhaps off his guard, that he would have been agreeable but for the fact that a certain individual with whom he had an old difference was so much in favor of the change. This temper may disappear.

On next Saturday occurs the match between Hollinger's Margaret H and Norton's Directress. The favorite had been up to yesterday Directress, but some of the backers of the favorite have been trying to "hedge," that is protect themselves by betting something on the other entry. Both animals are in good condition and have been showing the mile in the neighborhood of 2:28.

More interest is taken in the Violin-Lassie match than in anything of the sort here for years. It is known that Violin has worked out the mile in 2:24 and that Irish Lassie has done the same thing in 2:25 or under. It is claimed that in the last trial caught the driver of Irish Lassie "slowed up" in a very marked manner on the last eighth. One wager has been made "that if Irish Lassie wins the track record (2:21 1-2) will be beaten." Men are at the track every day now with split second watches trying to satisfy themselves as to the merits of all the match horses as well as others in training for June 11. In the match events there does not enter that fear prevailing on open days that by some means the best horse may not finish first.

Hawaiian Relationship.

Native genealogy made plain by the experts in the craft is puzzling enough to most of the lawyers and judges and to nearly all the laymen. But when a question of relationship comes up unexpectedly in a trial it produces mild consternation. There was such an instance before Judge Perry in the Circuit Court yesterday, with Deputy Attorney General Dole on one side and Charles Freighton on the other. This is the statement of fact and question, with the answer yet to come:

My mother (A) had a sister (B) who had a son (C), and he had a wife (D), whose sister (E), was this man's (F) wife, and in that way they were connected. What is the relationship between A and F?

A Honolulu Player.

Pat Gleason, who was a star ball player here once as a short stop, is back from the Coast by the Zealandia and will in all probability be signed by the Honolulu. Gleason, who has been away a little more than a year, has been playing with some good Coast teams while absent and aside from his clean fielding and handiness with the stick, will be a valuable acquisition to any team. The young man, who has many friends in Honolulu, has been attending the business college at Stockton, Cal., to fit himself for a position here. He left with a record for studiousness and ability and should succeed.

Magistrate at Hanalei.

After consideration for some weeks the Executive has voted to have Judge J. Kakuha commissioned as District Magistrate at Hanalei, Kauai. The native who had held the post for about two years did quite suddenly lately. Judge Kakuha has had considerable experience on the bench in the lower Court and is said to be a man of ability both as an attorney and in judicial capacity. He will enter upon the duties of his office at once. This is an Executive appointment, the naming of the man resting entirely with President Dole.

Determined Citizens.

The people who live in the vicinity of the Government powder magazine on Punchbowl are becoming uneasy over the delay and uncertainty in the matter of plans for the removal of the storehouse of explosives. Several of the heads of families in the neighborhood say that unless the magazine is soon removed they will go to court and institute proceedings against the Government. It is still maintained

that there is great danger to all living within the explosion radius and that promises to place the powder elsewhere should be filled before the Legislature adjourns.

Lawmaking Elsewhere.

Massachusetts wants to tax blacksmiths.
North Dakota wants to license barbers.
Indiana wants to tax whiskers.
Michigan wants to tax bachelors.
Minnesota wants a law against sending flowers to criminals.
Oklahoma wants to legislate against bloomers.

Kansas wants to legislate against corsets and Alabama against shirt waists.

San Francisco wants an ordinance against the wearing of high hats in theaters.

Capt. John Kidwell.

Heartiest congratulations were extended yesterday to Capt. John Kidwell upon his reappearance in the city after a siege of illness at his home near Pearl City, where he is in the pineapple and cane growing business. Last December the captain was kicked by a mule and a couple of weeks ago noticed that the hurt was taking on new life. A physician was consulted, with the result that there was some lancing, after which the leg was placed in a plaster cast. Capt. Kidwell is able to walk all right again, but through dieting and confinement indoors lost about twenty pounds in weight.

A LESSON FOR THE WEAK.

Do you see that locomotive engine standing on the side-track? Something has broken down about it. There is not a hiss of steam from its valves; it is still and cold as a dead whale on a beach; it can't draw a train; it can't even move itself. Now, tell me, do you believe that any amount of tinkering and hammering at it would make it go? Not a bit. Nothing on earth will make it go except steam in the boiler, and even that won't unless the engine is in order. Everybody knows that, you say. Do they? Then why don't they act on this principle in every case where it applies?

Here is such a case. Writing concerning his wife, a gentleman says: "In the autumn of 1880, my wife fell into a low, desponding state through family bereavement. Her appetite was poor, and no food, however light, agreed with her. After eating she had pain and tightness at the chest, and a sense of fullness as if swollen around the waist. She was much troubled with flatulence, and had pain at the heart and palpitation. At times she was so prostrated that she was confined to her room for days together, and had barely strength to move."

"At first she consulted a doctor at Ferry Hill, but getting worse, she went to see a physician at Newcastle. The latter gave her some relief, but still she did not get her strength up; and after being under his treatment for six months she discontinued going to him. Better and worse, she continued to suffer for over a year, when she heard of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. She began taking it, and soon her appetite revived and her food gave her strength. In a short time she was quite a new woman. Since that time (now nearly twelve years ago) I have always kept this medicine in the house, and if any of my family all anything a few doses puts us right—Yours truly, (Signed) George Walker, Grocer, &c., Ferry Hill, near Durham, October 25th, 1893."

We call attention especially to those words in Mr. Walker's letter which are printed in italics. You can pick them out at a glance. They show how fully he understands where human strength comes from—that it comes from digested food and not from medicines the doctor or any one else can give us. Let us have no mistake or confusion of mind on this important point.

For example, Mrs. Walker was ill with indigestion and dyspepsia. Her symptoms, and how she suffered, her husband tells us. The disease destroyed her power to obtain any strength from food, and Nature suspended her appetite in order that she might not make bad worse by eating what could only ferment in the stomach and fill her blood with the resulting poisons. The only outcome of such a state of things must be pain and weakness—weakness which, continued long enough, must end in absolute prostration and certain death.

Well, then, she failed to get up her strength under the treatment of either doctor. Why? Simply because the medicines they gave her—whatever they may have been—did not cure the torpid and inflamed stomach. If they had cured it then she would have got up her strength exactly as she afterwards did when she took Seigel's Syrup. But the trouble is this: Medicines but will do this rare. If the doctors possess them they would use them, and cure people with them, of course. Mother Seigel's is one of these rare and effective medicines. If there is another as good the public has not yet been made acquainted with the fact. But even the Syrup does not impart strength; it is not a so-called "tonic"; there is no such thing. It (the Syrup) cures the disease, drives out the poison, repairs the machine.

Then comes the appetite (all of itself) and digestion and strength. You see the order—the sequence. Yes, Well, please bear it in mind. The mechanics set the engine in order; then the stoker gets up the steam.

And of the human body—the noblest of all machines—Mother Seigel's Syrup is the skilled mechanic.

CUTICURA FOR THE HAIR



LUXURIANT LUSTROUS HAIR

With clean, wholesome Scalp, free from itching, bleeding, and scaly eruptions, produced by warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, and frequent dressings with CUTICURA, greatest of emollients and purest of skin cures. This treatment clears the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated and itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, nourishes the roots and makes the hair thick, soft, and glossy.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. PORTER, DEER AND CHAM. CONN. Sole Agents, Boston, U. S. A. "How to Produce Luxuriant Hair," a 64-page book, post free.

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Hollister & Co. Import American Cigars direct from the Factories.

Hollister & Co. Import Manila Cigars direct from the Factories.

Hollister & Co. Import Smoking Tobaccos direct from the Factories.

Hollister & Co. Import Chewing Tobaccos direct from the Factories.

Hollister & Co. Import Snuff direct from the Factories.

Hollister & Co. Import Three B Pipes direct from the Factory in London.

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California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.


MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE,  FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Free Wind.

Having carefully bottled up all the "blowing" done by our competitors during the past few months we are now able to offer the public **FREE WIND**, and you will find same on tap a little to the East of our King street store door, also near our Bicycle display in the store.

Everybody is welcome to wind, and the connections will fit any wheel.

By the "Zealandia" we have another shipment of RAMBLERS and COLUMBIAS; also an Enameling Oven for our Repair Department.

For new wheels, or for the best repair work, go to

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

Art Pictures,

FRAMED OR UNFRAMED,

—AT—

King Bros' Art Store.
110 HOTEL ST.

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.
HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scabby Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DYE COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited)
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.
Accumulated Funds.....£3,275,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
CAPITAL.....£1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES.
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.
AGENTS.

CASTLE & COOKE
IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co
OF BOSTON.

Elm Fire Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

J. S. WALKER.

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands:

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;
ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.;
WILHELM OF MADDEBURG INSURANCE CO.;
SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA;
SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Rm. 12, Spreckels Bldg. Honolulu, H. I.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Co
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies - - - - - 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies - - - - - 101,850,000
Total reinsurance - - - - - 107,850,000

North German Fire Insurance Co
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies - - - - - 8,890,000
Capital their reinsurance companies - - - - - 35,000,000
Total reinsurance - - - - - 43,890,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms. H. HACKFELD & CO., Ltd.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1896, £12,954,532.
1- Authorized Capital.....£2,000,000 \$ 4
Subscribed..... 2,750,000
Paid up Capital..... 637,500 0 0
2- Fire Funds..... 2,000,500 12 0
3- Life and Annuity Funds..... 9,950,132 2 8
Total..... £12,954,532 14 8
Revenue Fire Branch..... 1,577,928 17 9
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches..... 1,404,207 9 11
Total..... £2,982,136 7 8

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

IF 10,000 COME IT STOOD 7 TO 5

Interesting Time if American Troops Visit Here.

Considerable Amounts of Refreshments Would Be Consumed.

The Honolulu Corner Grocery Club in regular session yesterday took up the matter of the possibility of 10,000 American soldiers visiting this place while en route to the Philippines to take possession of the prizes of Commodore Dewey.

This army will be composed of National Guardsmen. The duty was divided between the regulars and the militia at the beginning. The regulars take the lead in Cuba, are backed by guardsmen there and leave all the rest to the world in controversy to care of the citizen soldiery.

If 10,000 soldiers come to Honolulu and stay say 24 hours, they will drink 7,000 gallons of beer, which is just about the maximum supply. They will buy 15,000 cigars. In pineapples they will revel to the extent of about 10,000 and they will want say 3,000 bunches of bananas. In curios and incidents this army will spend at least \$3 a man. They'll patronize the tram to some extent just for the novelty of the thing.

Of course the whole 10,000 will not be here the same day. What a time of it there would be if they all did land in at once. The band would play for them, but they would drown it out if they choose to send up a cheer for Berger and the boys. The crowds would fill the street and should they be a bit lawless the authorities could do scarcely anything else than call upon Minister Sewall to speak to the boys. Honolulu has never tried to entertain a crowd of 10,000, but the special committee of the A. U. P. would in all likelihood make a sally at the task in courageous manner. It might be that only a third or so of the army would be allowed ashore at one time. That would be a larger crowd of outsiders than Honolulu has known since Kamehameha and his army marched up town from Waikiki.

If the troopers do come this way it will be mighty interesting.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The S. S. Mariposa made the trip in five days and twenty-two hours.

The C. A. S. S. Aorangi, Hepworth commander, arrived in port early Wednesday forenoon after a splendid run from the Colonies.

VICTORIA, (B. C.), May 3.—The American ship E. B. Sutton, now here, has been chartered to load a cargo of coal for Honolulu. It is stated that the coal is for the American Government.

The American barkentine Amelia, Willer master, arrived in port at 7 a. m. yesterday, 23 days from Seattle, Wash., with a cargo of 509,166 feet of lumber and 150,000 shingles for Allen & Robinson.

The American schooner Annie M. Campbell, Freiburg master, arrived in port at 6:30 p. m. yesterday, 13 days from Port Townsend with a cargo of 738,287 feet of lumber and 150,000 shingles for H. Hackfeld & Co.

The Hawaiian ship Helen Brewer which left Shanghai on October 25th and arrived at New York on February 22d, had in her cargo over 38,000 packages of tea, the largest quantity ever brought from Shanghai in one cargo by sailing vessel.

San Francisco—Arrived, April 30, stmr. Gaelic, 7 days from Honolulu, May 1, bk. Alden Besse, 27 days from Honolulu, May 3, stmr. Mariposa, 6 days from Honolulu, bk. C. B. Kenny, 25 days from Hilo. Sailed, May 14, bktn. Irmgard for Honolulu.

The fertilizer scows from the railroad wharf were kept very busy yesterday. The following was taken to different ports to these islands: W. G. Hall, 80 tons; Mikahala, 50 tons; Iwalani, 50 tons. The schooner Ka Mo, sailing today, will take 25 tons.

The American barkentine Planter, Dow master, arrived in port at 1 p. m. yesterday, 14 days from San Francisco with a cargo of 1,000 tons of general merchandise consigned to H. Hackfeld & Co. She left San Francisco on April 27th. The Planter is at the Irmgard wharf.

The James Makee arrived from Kapaa yesterday with the following report of sugar left on Kauai: Kilaua, 330 bags; Kapaa, 9,500; Hanalei, 1,000; Lihue, 600; Koloa, 2,500; Hanamaulu, 1,000; G. & R., 1,100; Kekaha, 5,300; E. L. P., 3,000. When the Makee left Kauai the Noeau was discharging freight at Kilaua. She will be in this morning with a full load of sugar.

The O. S. S. Zealandia, Dowdell commander, arrived in port at about 8 a. m. yesterday after a fine run of 6 days, 15 hours and 58 minutes from San Francisco. Purser McCombe reports as follows: Experienced moderate to fresh N. W. winds to the 7th. Thence to port, light to moderate N. E. to S. E. winds, smooth sea and fine weather. Arrived in Honolulu May 11th as above. Brought 13 cabin and 25 steerage passengers as well as 43 bags of mail.

Jury in the Case of Becker Fails to Agree.

Out for Four Hours—Hopelessly Divided—Old Glory Gets a Mention in Circuit Court.

In the foreign jury criminal case of the Republic vs. Becker, a Bennington bluejacket, the twelve men chosen to find a verdict, were unable to agree. It was charged that Becker some months ago stabbed a Chinese. The Pake was the chief witness and swore that the prisoner was the man who wielded the knife. The Chinaman removed his shirt while on the witness stand and exhibited an ugly wound. Becker claimed that the hurt was inflicted by a Pake who struck at a second bluejacket. A pretty straight story was told by the defendant, whose manner seemed truthful. He bore a good reputation in the service. The Chinaman was insistent with his evidence, however. Deputy Attorney-General Dole was for the Government and Paul Neumann for the defendant. There was a glorious opportunity for the lawyers to yank tail feathers from the American eagle in their arguments yesterday morning, but they kept within the bounds surprisingly well. Mr. Neumann made a careful little mention of the man's calling and said he would like to see his client back where he could do good for his country again. Mr. Dole said that for himself he felt very much American just at this time, but that as a servant of the State he held it to be his duty to prosecute regardless of star-spangled banner considerations. The jury, of which L. C. Ables was elected foreman, went out at 11:30 in the forenoon. In a couple of hours they came in and told Judge Perry that they stood seven to five, with scarcely any prospect of returning a verdict. Lunch was given them between 12 and 1. At 3:30 the judge sent for the men and asked point blank if there was any possibility of reaching an agreement. The reply unanimous was that they could never get a result. The jury was then discharged and warned not to talk of their deliberations to other members of the panel. Becker may be given another trial and then again the case against him may be dropped. It is supposed that the vote of the wise dozen stood with the majority for acquittal.

To Fish With Steamer.

The new Oahu Market Company makes a publication of its officers this morning. Mr. Sass, the president, will go to the Coast by the Oceanic S. S. Zealandia. It is his purpose to purchase at San Francisco a steamer to be used in the fishing business in Hawaiian waters. The new company will in all likelihood have a considerable space at the market and will certainly do business on a large scale. There has been for several years here talk of fishing by steam the same as on the Coast, but this is the first serious movement in direction of carrying out a business idea that has been frequently endorsed. There is capital as well as intelligence and experience in the new enterprise and it should be a success.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, May 10.
Am. bktn. Amelia, Willer, from Seattle.
Am. schr. Annie M. Campbell, Freiburg, from Port Townsend.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.
Stmr. Mokoli, from Molokai ports.

Wednesday, May 11.
O. S. S. Zealandia, Dowdell, from San Francisco.
C. A. S. S. Aorangi, Hepworth, commander, from the Colonies.
Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, from Kapaa.

Thursday, May 12.
Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, from Kapaa.
Am. bktn. Planter, Dow, from San Francisco.
Stmr. Kaena, Mosher, from Oahu ports.
Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, from Kauai.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, May 10.
O. & O. S. S. Doric, Smith, for San Francisco.
Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii ports.
Stmr. Claudine, Freeman, for Maui ports.

Stmr. Kaena, Mosher, for Oahu ports.
Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Kauai ports.
Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, for Kauai ports.
Stmr. Iwalani, Gregory, for Honokaa and Kukulhaele.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Kauai ports.

Wednesday, May 11.
C. A. S. S. Aorangi, Hepworth, for Vancouver and Victoria.
Am. bk. Albert, Griffiths, for San Francisco.
Am. bk. Andrew Welch, Drew, for San Francisco.
Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, for Kapaa.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.
Thursday, May 12.
Stmr. Kaena, Mosher, for Oahu ports.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Kauai ports.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.
From San Francisco, per O. S. S. Zealandia, May 11—Geo. B. Greig, wife and two children, Mrs. J. E. Kellar, J. E. Medan, B. H. Mitchell and wife, Mrs. E. J. Murphy, Thos. Ryan, J. M. Sims, Mrs. H. M. Wells.
From Kauai, per stmr. Noeau, May 12—Rt. Rev. A. Willis and wife, C. Wolters, Mrs. W. H. Rice, J. H. Coney, L. Wilcox, W. E. Rowell.

Departures.
For San Francisco, per O. & O. S. S. Doric, May 10—Miss C. Hartwell, Miss Doric, May 10—Miss Margaret Livingston, E. Lindemann, T. H. Garkins, Capt. H. Krebs, Mr. W. G. Logan, Mrs. Admiral Miller, Mr. E. A. Brown, Mrs. Haywood and two children and nurse, Ensign Smith, U. S. N.

For Maui, per stmr. Claudine, May 10—Miss Kate Vida, Miss Cornwell, Miss Dickey, Mrs. C. H. Dickey, Mrs. L. Lampe, Miss Blenheim, Dr. M. Wachs, C. M. Zellers, S. W. Kaai, Mr. Castendyck, W. H. Campbell and wife.

For Kauai ports, per stmr. W. G. Hall, May 10—C. E. Haynes and wife, Philip Rice, Mrs. C. O. Berger, F. Waldron, Mrs. S. Kain, Mrs. Hardy, Chas. Hall, Master Kainu and Walawala.

For Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Kinau, May 10—Volcano: Miss Juliette B. Cooke, Miss Kate M. Cooke. For Hilo: William Hag, Miss Augustus Maine, Col. G. F. Little, H. C. Easton, George C. Beckley, Mrs. L. T. Grant, R. Kesselfeldt, John Rothwell, Dr. Kellogg, A. L. Lingle, For Mahukona: H. L. Holstein, Mrs. E. H. Ward, For Makana: G. L. Kopa, Abe Kallikikane, For Kohalaale: Mrs. J. W. Leonhardt, Mrs. Lingle. For Kauai: William Melnery, W. G. Walker.

For Vancouver and Victoria, per C. A. S. S. Aorangi, May 1—J. Marsden, Mr. and Mrs. Kynnersley and son, Mrs. J. Wakefield, Miss Renton, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Filler, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bowen and son, Miss A. M. Sturgeon, C. A. Forbes, C. E. Dunwell, C. G. Jaeger, A. Ferguson, J. W. Jamie and 13 in the steerage.

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Tuesday, May 31st, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of J. Kaelemakule, Kailua, N. Kona, will be sold at Public Auction:

Lease of a portion of the land of PUANAHULU, N. KONA, containing 12,000 acres, more or less.

Term of lease, 21 years.
Upset rental, \$150 per year, payable semi-annually in advance.
Also, at same time and place will be sold 116.1 acres, at said PUANAHULU, under special conditions of payment and improvement.

Upset price \$290.25.
For full particulars as to terms of above, plans, etc., apply at Public Lands Office, Honolulu, or to J. Kaelemakule, Kailua, Kona.

J. F. BROWN,

Agent of Public Lands.
Honolulu, May 2, 1898.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On June 4th, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary Building, will be sold at Public Auction:

Lease of Government land of Wakiu, Hana, Maui.
Area, 1,115 acres, a little more or less.

Terms, 21 years from May 2, 1899.
Upset rental, \$100 per year, payable semi-annually in advance.
Lease subject to restrictions for forest preservation, and to reservations for settlement purposes.

For full particulars apply at Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,

Agent of Public Lands.
Honolulu, May 2, 1898.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Saturday, May 14th, at 12 noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, will be sold at auction:

Lease of the Government lands of Kamiloloa and Makakupala, Molokai, containing 4,956 acres, more or less.

Term of lease, 21 years.

Upset rental, \$200 per year, payable semi-annually in advance.
Lease subject to special provisions for forest preservation, for eradicating lantana, and to reservation for settlement purposes.

For full particulars, plans, etc., apply at office of Public Lands, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,

Agent of Public Lands.
1898-td

UNION MILL CO.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Union Mill Co., held at the offices of the company in Honolulu, on May 2, 1898, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President.....Mr. James Renton
Vice-President and Secretary.....Mr. Henry H. Renton
Treasurer.....Mr. F. M. Swanzy
Auditor.....Mr. T. R. Keyworth

H. H. RENTON,

Secretary.
Kohala, Hawaii, May 2, 1898.

1897-3t

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.

Henry E. Cooper, Minister of the Interior ad interim vs. George H. Newton and Caroline Newton Clarke. Action for condemnation of land for public use.

The Republic of Hawaii:
To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy. Greeting:

You are commanded to summon George H. Newton and Caroline Newton Clarke, defendants in case they shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the August Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday the 1st day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M., to show cause why the claim of Henry E. Cooper, Minister of the Interior ad interim, plaintiff should not be awarded to him pursuant to the tenor of his annexed petition.

And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness Hon. A. Perry, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 11th day of May, 1898.

GEORGE LUCAS,

1897-3ms Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE Second Circuit, Republic of Hawaii. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of W. Y. Horner of Lahaina, Maui, deceased, intestate.

Petition having been filed by W. L. Decoto, son-in-law of said intestate, praying that Letters of Administration upon said Estate be issued to W. L. Decoto, notice is hereby given that Thursday, the 9th day of June, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Circuit Court Room of the Second Circuit at Wailuku, Maui, is appointed the time and place for hearing said Petition when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said Petition should not be granted.

Dated Wailuku, Maui, May 5, 1898.

By the Court:
H. F. TAVARES,
Clerk Circuit Court Second Circuit.
1897-3tF

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Eleazar Lazarus, of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

The last will and testament of said deceased, having been presented to said Court, and a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to Joseph O. Carter having been filed:

Notice is hereby given that Monday, June 13, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said Will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, May 10, 1898.

By the Court:
GEORGE LUCAS,
Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Robert N. Cowes, deceased.

The last will and testament of said deceased, having been presented to said Court together with a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to Margaret G. Cowes, having been filed: Notice is hereby given, that Monday, June 13, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, May 11, 1898.

By the Court,

GEORGE LUCAS,
Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of John R. Silva, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, intestate.

Petition having been filed by Maria Silva, widow of said intestate, praying that Letters of Administration upon said estate be issued to her, notice is hereby given that Friday, the 10th day of June, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, May 11th, A. D. 1898.

By the Court:

P. D. KELLETT, JR.,
Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Alfred Alexander Todd, late of Apla, Samoa, deceased.

The last will and testament of said deceased, having been presented to said Court, and a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to Jules Alfred Rodanet, having been filed: notice is hereby given, that Monday, May 30, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show

cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, April 28, 1898.

By the Court,

GEORGE LUCAS,
Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FOURTH Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of James Adams Martin, deceased.

The last will and testament of said deceased, having been presented to said Court together with a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to Dr. Charles H. Wetmore, having been filed, notice is hereby given that Friday, May 27, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Court House, Hilo, Hawaii, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application when and where any persons interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

By the Court,

DANIEL PORTER,
Clerk.

Hilo, Hawaii, April 26, 1898.
1895-3tF

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Achi K. Akau, deceased.

The last will and testament of said deceased, having been presented to said Court together with a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to William O. Smith, having been filed: notice is hereby given, that Monday, May 30th, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, April 27, 1898.

By the Court,

GEORGE LUCAS,
Clerk.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE BY ASSIGNEE OF MORTGAGE.

In accordance with and by virtue of a power of sale and other provisions contained in a certain mortgage deed dated September 15th, 1884, from Jonathan Spooner to S. C. Allen and M. P. Robinson, trustees of the Estate of James Robinson, deceased, recorded in the Registry of Deeds in Honolulu, in Book 90, pages 197 and 198, and by said trustees duly assigned to the said S. C. Allen by assignment dated October 8th, 1897, and recorded in said Registry in Book 90, page 197, and by said S. C. Allen duly assigned to Cecil Brown, the undersigned by assignment dated November 5th, 1897, and now being recorded in said Registry, and again assigned to the undersigned by assignment dated April 6th, A. D. 1898, and now being recorded in said registry, notice is hereby given that the undersigned Cecil Brown, present assignee and holder of said mortgage, intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of principal and interest and promissory note secured by said mortgage when due.

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage contained and described will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan in Honolulu on Monday, the 6th day of June, A. D. 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

For further particulars apply to Kinney & Ballou, Honolulu, Attorneys of the undersigned.

Dated Honolulu, April 7th, 1898.

CECIL BROWN,

Assignee of Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consists of all that piece and parcel of land situated in Pohakawala, Kailhi, Island of Oahu, being a part of R. P. No. 681, granted to S. M. Kamakau, consisting of 11,483 acres, and being the same premises conveyed to said Jonathan Spooner by James Kahai, October 11th, 1870, by deed recorded in the said Registry of Deeds in said Honolulu in Book 31, pages 161 and 162.

CECIL BROWN, the above Assignee, gives notice that he owns and holds the above described mortgage from J. Spooner and the note and debt secured thereby, not only by virtue of the assignments above recited, but also by virtue of the assignment and delivery of the note secured by said mortgage to said S. C. Allen, properly indorsed by both of said trustees of the estate of said James Robinson, and also by assignment and delivery of said note by said S. C. Allen to the undersigned, properly indorsed by said S. C. Allen.

CECIL BROWN,

Assignee of Mortgage.

Honolulu, April 7th, 1898. 1897-4tF

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in two certain mortgages made by Hermann Kaouli, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, to Joseph Marsden of said Honolulu, the first dated February 22, 1897, and recorded in the Office of the Registrar of Conveyances in Liber 166 on folios 464-6, and the second dated February 27th, 1897, and recorded in the Office of the said Registrar in Liber 170 folio 21, the said Joseph Marsden, Mortgagee, intends to foreclose said mortgages for a breach of the conditions in said mortgages contained, to wit: the non-payment of the interest when due.

Notice is also hereby given, that all and singular the lands, tenements and

hereditaments in said mortgages contained and described will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, on Queen Street, in said Honolulu, on Monday, the 30th day of May, A. D. 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property in said mortgages is thus described, namely:
FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of land, part of the Ill of Pau (L. C. A. 5559B to W. C. Lunaillo), situate at Waikiki, in said Island of Oahu, comprising an area of 53,804 square feet, and being the piece or parcel of land more particularly described in and conveyed to said mortgage by deed of Lau Chong dated July 8th, 1896, and recorded in the Office of the said Registrar in Liber 164, on page 214.

SECOND.—All that certain tract or parcel of land situate on King Street, at Kapaakea, in said Waikiki, comprising an area of 51-100 of an acre, a portion of Royal Patent 177 to P. J. Gulick, and being the certain tract or parcel of land more particularly described in and conveyed to said mortgage by deed of Manuel A. Fernandez, dated August 14, 1896, and recorded in the Office of the said Registrar in Liber 164, on page 215.

THIRD.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at said Kapaakea, comprising an area of 3 12-100 acres, and being Apana 1 of Royal Patent 2365 to G. P. Judd, and the land conveyed to said mortgage by deed of John Hao, Sr., dated January 8, 1897, and recorded in the Office of the said Registrar in Liber 168, on pages 23 and 24. Terms Cash. Deeds at expense of purchaser.

JOSEPH MARSDEN,
Mortgagee.
For further particulars apply to
J. M. MONSARRAT,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated Honolulu, May 6, 1898.
1895-4tF

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, dated the 19th day of August, A. D. 1889, made by William Kaleikini and Solomon K. Nihoa, both of Hanalei, Island of Kauai, to Alexander J. Cartwright, Trustee of the Estate of R. W. Holt, recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, in Liber 116, folios 333, 334 and 335, and assigned by Bruce Cartwright, the successor of said A. J. Cartwright in said trust to Joseph Enos of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, by assignment dated June 5, 1897, and recorded in the office of the said Registrar, in Liber 170, on folios 345-6, the said Joseph Enos, assignee of said mortgage intends to foreclose the same for a breach of the conditions in said mortgage contained, to wit: the non-payment of both the principal and interest when due.

Notice is also hereby given, that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage contained and described will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, on Queen Street in said Honolulu, on Monday, the 30th day of May, A. D. 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.